

*The*  
**MINING  
CONGRESS  
JOURNAL**



**DECEMBER**

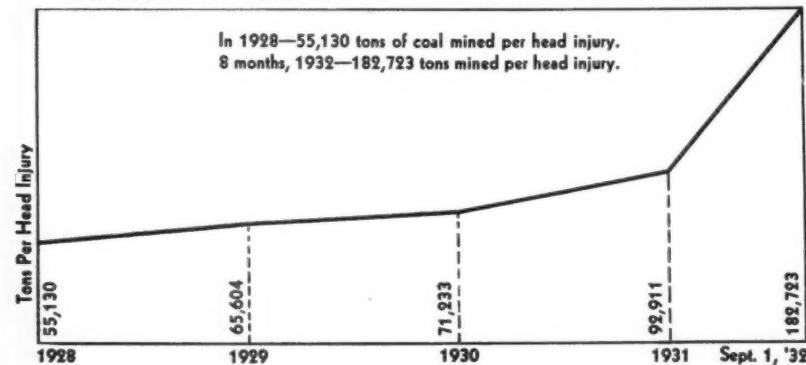
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**1932**

# Let's Consider SKULLGARDS from a \$ and ¢ Basis

THE statistics reproduced herewith, by permission of the Susquehanna Collieries Company and Maderia, Hill & Company, clearly indicate the SAVINGS which accrue from a reduction in the frequency of head injuries and the corresponding reduction in compensation and medical costs.

In October, 1929, the Susquehanna Collieries Company began the gradual adoption of M-S-A Protective Hats and Caps. When M-S-A first introduced SKULLGARDS in June, 1931, Susque-

## SUSQUEHANNA COLLIERIES COMPANY'S FREQUENCY EXPERIENCE



hanna was among the first to standardize on this particular style of cap.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Clyde Brehm, Safety Engineer of the Susquehanna Collieries Company, the following statistics were compiled which indicate very clearly how the frequency of head injuries has decreased at their operations:

Year	Tons Mined Per Head Injury
1928	55,130
1929	65,604
1930	71,233
1931	92,911
8 months 1932	182,723

From the above statistics, it is apparent that the Susquehanna Collieries Company is producing twice as much tonnage per head injury in 1932, as compared with 1931. More than 3,000 SKULLGARDS are already in use and the underground employees at three of their collieries are entirely equipped.

Note, particularly, how Compensation and Medical Costs, due to head injuries, decreased as the installation of SKULLGARDS increased at the opera-



M-S-A SKULLGARD

tions of Maderia, Hill & Company. This company is now using SKULLGARDS exclusively at their various mines and

Year	Protective Caps in Use	Compensation and Medical Costs
1929	240	\$7,964.70
1930	327	5,245.67
1931	1827	469.14
1932 (6 mos.)	1713*	68.68

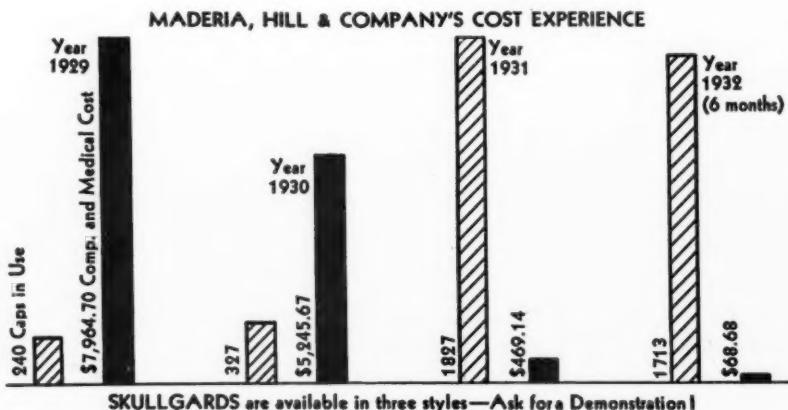
\*Reduction in working force

In other words, from 1929 to 1932 the Compensation and Medical Costs, due to head injuries, were reduced by approximately \$7,500.00.

According to statistics reported to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, 38.5% of all the fatal accidents in Pennsylvania Coal Mines in 1931 were the result of head and face injuries and 8.5% of all the non-fatal accidents resulted from the same cause. We believe the statistics in Pennsylvania will apply equally as well, on the average, for coal mines in other states.

Hundreds of bituminous and anthracite companies are equipped with SKULLGARDS, and the many reports of lives saved indicate they are also reducing costs of head injuries.

We shall gladly send complete details on SKULLGARDS upon request.



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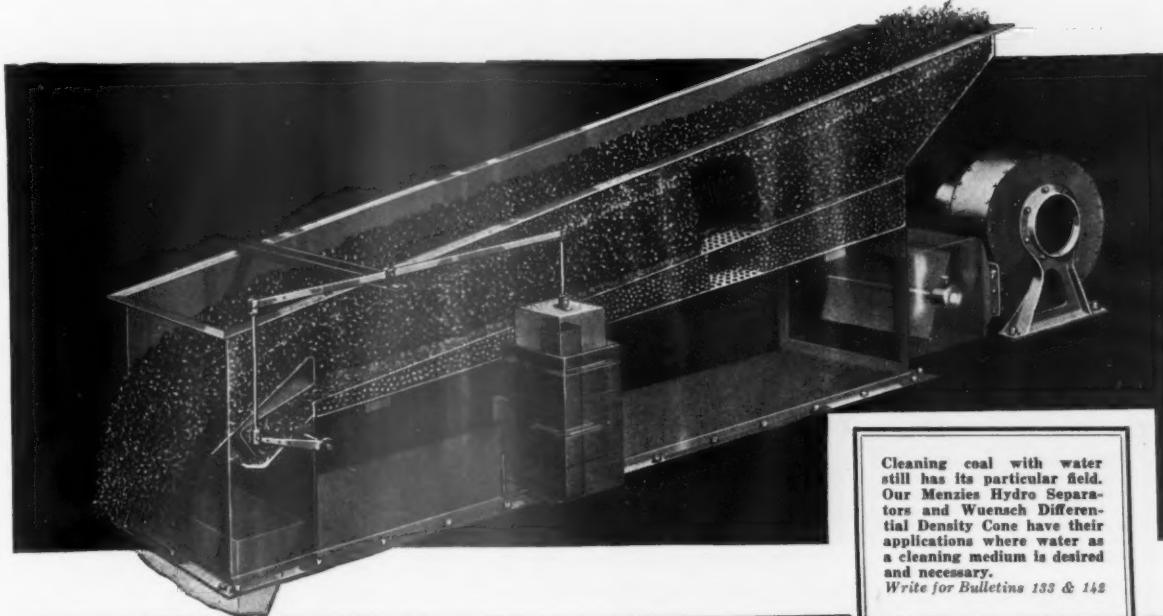
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*Write for Bulletin No. 144*

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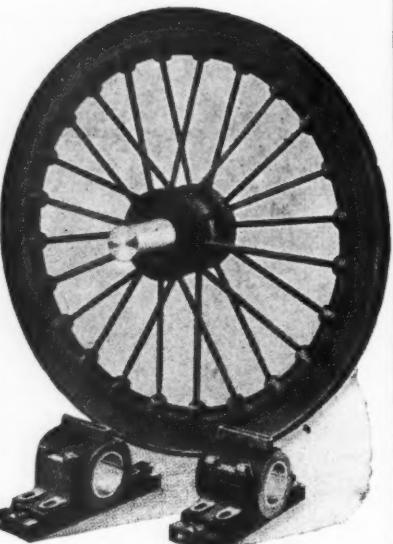


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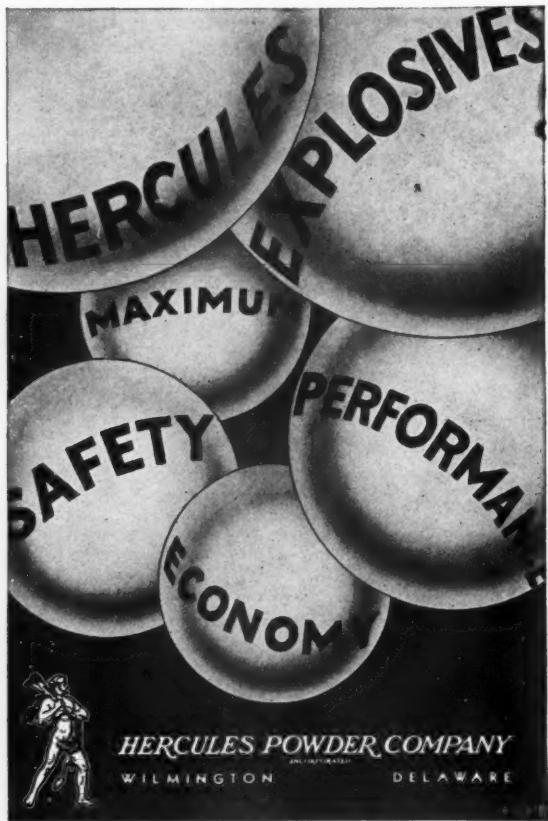
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## THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 12

### CONTENTS

DECEMBER  
1 9 3 2

#### Editorials

COAL . . . . .	6
AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT . . . . .	7
THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE . . . . .	7
CHANGES IN POLITICAL CONTROL . . . . .	7
COAL STABILIZATION BILLS . . . . .	8
THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST . . . . .	8
OLD FRIENDS . . . . .	8
ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES . . . . .	8
WHERE THE STARTING POINT . . . . .	9
OUR GOVERNMENT . . . . .	9

#### Feature Articles

THE MINING INDUSTRY PREPARES FOR THE FUTURE . . . . .	10
HAVE YOU HEARD? . . . . .	13
MINING LEGISLATION— by C. R. Thomas . . . . .	15
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IN AND ABOUT A MINING PLANT— by E. B. Agee . . . . .	17
THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST— by G. B. Southward . . . . .	18
SAFETY AT WEST VULCAN MINE— by A. H. Trestrail . . . . .	19

#### Departments

PRACTICAL OPERATING MEN'S DEPARTMENT, COAL . . . . .	17
MECHANIZATION SURVEY OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS . . . . .	18
PRACTICAL OPERATING MEN'S DEPARTMENT, METALS . . . . .	19
NEWS OF THE MINING FIELD . . . . .	20
WITH THE MANUFACTURERS . . . . .	23

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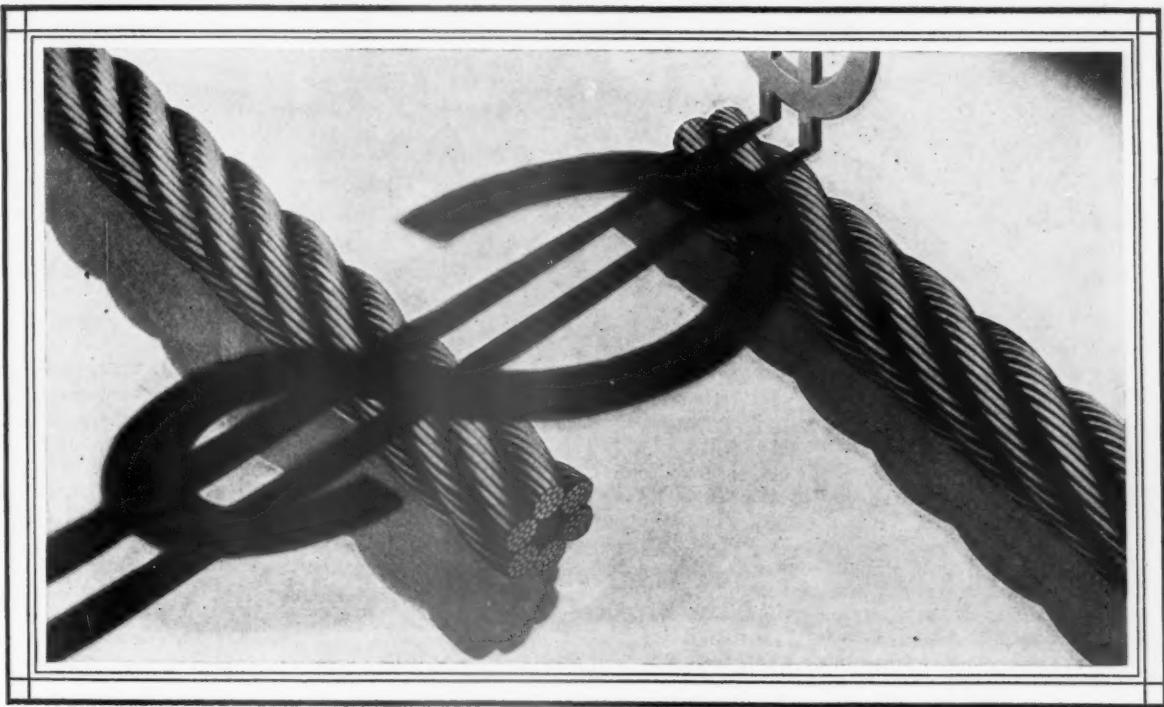
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Published every month by The American Mining Congress, Washington, D. C. Edited under the supervision of James F. Callbreath, Secretary of The American Mining Congress. Copyright 1932 by The American Mining Congress, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter January 30, 1915, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C. Published 13 times annually—the first of each month and the 15th of September. Yearly subscription, United States and Canada, \$3.00; Foreign, \$4.00; single copies, 30.50.



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**JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS COMPANY**

# THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL



*A Journal for the entire mining industry  
published by The American Mining Congress*

## COAL

**F**OR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS the troubles of the coal industry have been continually growing. For many years prior thereto the amount of coal consumed in the United States doubled each 10 years. This meant an increase in coal consumption of 10 percent annually. During these years coal production facilities were steadily increased not only enough to meet that increased coal demand but, to a large extent, in excess of that requirement.

During these years, with no competition except among themselves, no intelligent step was adopted or even agreed upon to put the bituminous industry upon a profitable basis. Many plans were proposed but none received the approval of a respectable minority. During recent years a new competition was developed out of a similar situation in the oil industry. Oil should be conserved for a higher use, but oil producers, as foolish as coal producers, entered competition with coal and with the added convenience of its use have occupied an ever increasing part of coal's natural market.

It may be said that in the end the law of supply and demand will solve all these problems and by stimulating improvements will give to consumers the benefit of cheaper fuel. It is true that the mechanics of coal production have been greatly improved, but the advantage to the consumer has not been manifest.

In 1909 the average value at the mine of all bituminous coal in the United States was \$1.07 per ton; in 1929 it was \$1.80 per ton, an increased cost per ton of 73 cents; this as applied to the 1929 production of 537 million tons amounted to more than 392 million dollars. The wages per ton increased from 96 cents to \$1.07 during the same period would account for 166 million dollars of the 392 million dollars which 1929 coal cost in excess of the same amount of coal in 1909. These figures do not take into account the enormous cost of overcapitalization and overproduction capacity.

All that has been saved by better production methods has been thrown away by wastes of distribution and by forced idleness of coal's productive capacity nearly half the time. That waste has made coal's competition with oil difficult or impossible, and that waste is still going on.

### What is the remedy?

A few years ago an effort was made to consolidate the ownership of a large number of mines in the West Virginia field. After much effort this plan was abandoned. Later another effort along the same line was so far perfected that all the properties under consideration were valued, at large expense. This project also failed because certain members were not satisfied with the valuations. The later effort was the incorporation of Appalachian Coals, Inc., a central selling agency plan which, in a test case before the Federal district court after protracted hearing, was adjudged illegal. After enjoining the defendants from carrying out the

plan the court stated that "the remedy is with Congress and not with the courts."

At this time various bills are before Congress, some relating entirely to the bituminous coal industry, some including the anthracite industry, and others covering all branches of the wasting industries. There is a large part of the coal industry unalterably opposed to any Federal legislation; others believe that the history of the bituminous coal industry has shown that the industry is not and will not be able to bring enough of its parts into agreement even though such were permitted, and in consequence there is no hope of stabilizing the coal industry by mutual agreement. These men believe, therefore, that some legislation should be enacted which will force all coal operators to join with their associates in any particular community in order that operating wastes may be avoided, that selling agencies can be created for handling the output of a whole district rather than that adjoining mines shall each support a selling agency, each bidding against others at cut-throat prices in order to secure business. Many producers believe that without some kind of Federal control the industry will go on as it has for the last quarter of a century wasting capital investment, ruining the industry's credit, selling coal below cost, and wasting their assets upon competing selling agencies, each giving away profits to get an order for a necessity which some coal operator is bound to supply. These men again believe that the increasing competition of oil, gas, and hydropower require such changes in the antitrust laws as will permit the carrying out of plans through which the cost of production may be lowered; operations made more continuous; prices made more stable, and through these economies that the selling price of coal may be so reduced as to drive out of the market those competitive fuels which can and should be applied to higher uses, leaving to coal the market for which it is best adapted.

The American Mining Congress has always opposed any proposal for legislation to be applied to any single industry, but it does believe that coal operators from all States should get together with a determination to lay aside all selfish interests, all personal pride, and make an honest effort to work out some plan by which the coal industry—the most important of all industries—shall so organize itself that it may be operated at a profit and upon a basis which will control coal's natural markets.

# The MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

DECEMBER  
1932  
VOLUME 18  
NUMBER 12

## Editorials

### AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

**W**E ANNOUNCE the *New MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL*. We use the word new advisedly, because in reality it is just an old friend in a new garb. There will be no change in policy. We are merely attempting to include in the JOURNAL all of the things that our reader audience has requested over a period of years. In addition to the long-established policy of voicing the needs, policies and functions of the mining industry, we are establishing a "Digest of Mining Affairs" and will present the information in the most condensed form. It will be so edited that any busy executive may read the facts about the industry with the minimum of effort and be informed upon the major matters of importance to his industry.

We believe the plan which will be inaugurated with the January issue will serve the industry in a more efficient manner, and that it will present the ultimate in a time-saving-informative mining publication.

#### Thirty-five Years of Service

**F**OR 35 consecutive years The American Mining Congress has represented the mining industry of the United States in all matters of national import. The cooperative efforts under its direction have covered a broad scope. Its program has involved policies and principles as broad as the Nation and as comprehensive as the industry itself. It began its major work with the agitation for and consummation of the plan looking to the creation of the Bureau of Mines, with its humanitarian purpose of reducing accidents among mine workers. It has continued to serve the industry—the entire mining industry—in all matters that have involved a common kinship, whether that be efforts to stabilize production, modernize mining methods and practices, taxation, promotion of industrial relations, or opposition to all trends that lead to Government competition with business. Its record speaks well for its effectiveness and stands as a tribute to its leadership.

Among its major tenets are such fundamental principles as those involved in self-government of industry; the maintenance of adequate protective tariffs to act as a barrier against the competition of low-cost foreign production, with its two-way effect—employment for American workers, and prosperous American industry; taxation of minerals, which involves the recognition of mining as a wasting industry; its tax conferences have done much to develop a better understanding between the industry and the administration officials of both Federal and state tax laws; modernized production methods, which will enable the industry to continue to give the cheapest product to the consuming public, consistent with fair wages and a reasonable profit.

Measured by its efforts and accomplishments of the past 35 years, its future service as the national organization of the mining industry will continue to contrib-

ute to the upbuilding of that industry. Its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention to be held in December indicates a broad program for that future.

#### Changes in Political Control

**T**HE SHOUTING and the tumult have died down. We emerge from the fray with a new political policy, many new faces in our legislatures, state and national. It is a truism that the zest of political opposition engendered in campaign enthusiasms dies after the elections are over. Those who declared so vehemently that "all is lost" unless certain political factions are elected, forget their disagreements and loyally place their shoulder to the wheel to keep the tide turning toward a prosperous and a united country.

There are too many problems of a grave nature before us to waste needless energy in opposing the will of the people. The short session of Congress, which convenes December 5, is faced with a tremendous responsibility, and there is no reason to believe that it will not perform that responsibility to the best of its ability.

In spite of the urgency of the short session, all eyes are focused upon the new Congress; the new President; the new administration. What will their policy be? Will the predictions of the opposing political group become realities, or will responsibility bring its sobering influence? In both Houses of Congress, after March 4, there will be a majority of one political faith. Action will not be dependent upon the so-called Progressives. We may safely anticipate leadership from the White House, plus cooperation from the great majority in both House and Senate.

The new Congress is pledged to many things—reduction in the cost of Government; increased revenue to balance the budget; prohibition reform; modifications of the tariff; regulation of power companies; conservation

of natural resources. Each and all of these things have a far-reaching effect upon the mining industry. One hundred and forty-seven new members of Congress, bringing new ideas, bound by pledges to their constituency, create a situation that can not be overlooked.

### Coal Stabilization Bills

**A**S CONGRESS convenes the coal problem again looms in the limelight. President Hoover has been urged to advocate special coal legislation in his annual message, and sponsors of the measures now before Congress indicate that they will make an effort to secure results on their bills at the short session. There are four bills, more or less identical, which are in various stages of consideration. Probably the most talked about bill is that sponsored by Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Clyde Kelly, of the same state. Of equal importance is the bill sponsored by Senator Carl Hayden, of Arizona, and Congressman David J. Lewis, of Maryland. It is generally conceded that the Davis-Kelly bill as now written can not secure congressional approval. Probably none of these bills will receive endorsement. Some combination of them may result from the committee hearings.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the President and of President-Elect Roosevelt on coal control. Mr. Hoover has made himself fairly plain in his attitude toward this legislation, and whether he advocates it in his annual message, or not, his views are well known and are summed up in his campaign speech delivered at Charleston, W. Va., when he said:

"Some years ago, being impressed with the absolute destruction of our natural resources and the impoverishment of labor through destructive competition in the coal industry, I suggested that there should be some measure of cooperation in the marketing of coal. Ultimately leaders of the industry took the matter up and we have recently had a test case in the courts. \* \* \* The coal industry should have such safeguards as would make it possible to pay a fair wage, earn a reasonable profit, and save hundreds of communities from their steady degeneration and impoverishment."

This being Mr. Hoover's oft-repeated opinion, it is certain that he will advocate relief for the coal industry and almost equally certain that many members of the last session of the 72nd Congress will agree with him.

President-Elect Roosevelt was a bit more vague in his views but in several of his campaign speeches he urged Federal aid to the coal industry.

Whatever the attitude of Mr. Hoover, Mr. Roosevelt, Congress, or the public, the coal industry is unflinching in its determination to resist any form of Government regulation or control of their industry. In the past this attitude of resistance has been effective. Whether it will be in the future is debatable. It is particularly so, unless the industry shall cooperate 100 percent, disregarding sectional differences concerning relatively minor points. Union labor is strongly in favor of the Davis-Kelly bill. The public is strongly in favor of legislation of some sort, and there are many who believe that some form of legislation is inevitable and that once a reasonable measure is favorably reported from committee it will quickly become a law.

### The Survival of the Fittest



count of them. Many more will doubtless be offered in the future. But throughout all this storm of advice the industry itself has insisted that the only practicable solution was to allow the free working of the jungle law—"the survival of the fittest."

Anyone who advocates this always has in mind that his own mine is among the fit and that others must be the ones to drop out. This method of selection by opinion is all very well until the law actually begins to function. Then opinions do not count.

The law is now working. From 1929 to 1931 the production of bituminous coal from hand loading decreased 165,000,000 tons. In that same period the production with mechanized loading increased nearly 10,000,000 tons. The practicability of any method must be proven in bad times and not in good. Machine application to coal loading has successfully passed this test and has proven itself fit to survive.

### Old Friends



**I**N THE LAST election the mining industry lost some of its staunchest friends and most aggressive defenders. With the closing of the 72nd Congress there will pass into history some of the most diligent, clear thinking, constructive statesmen that the Congress of these United States has known. There can be no question as to the ability, the loyalty, the service of such men as Senator Reed A. Smoot, Senator Tasker L. Oddie, Senator James E. Watson. These men were the gift of the mining states to their country, and no matter how capable their successors may be, a considerable number of years must elapse before they can become such seasoned legislators as their predecessors.

To our friends in both the Senate and House, who bowed to the will of the people, who were in many instances the victims of the general discontent born of the depression, we express our appreciation for the help they have consistently given to the mining industry, and wish them both happiness and peace—attributes unattainable in the political turmoil. We shall miss them. But we offer to their successors full and complete cooperation in those matters which affect the mining field.

### Association Activities



in part, what we said at that time:

"The mining industry supports or helps to support a dozen or more national associations (technical and economic) and 30 or 40 state and local organizations. All of these are doing things for the industry. Every one of them wants to justify its existence to the industry financing it.

"This ardor to justify existence is becoming a costly thing for the mining industry. Agency after agency is duplicating work and effort. This duplication is both expensive and wholly unnecessary.

"There is room, and at the top, for many different kinds of organizations in the mining field. For instance,

**A**S LONG AGO as 1928 we published our idea of "Coordinated Association Activities." The situation has not materially changed and we repeat,

there is a vast amount of room for the safety work of the Bureau of Mines. That Bureau should be the leader in all mine safety work, with national, state and local organizations cooperating either through properly recognized committees or through some other form authorized by the organization so cooperating.

"In legislative and economic work The American Mining Congress stands preeminent. It represents 87 percent of mineral production. It has a record of achievement that is most praiseworthy. It may be made sponsor for all legislative activities of the mining industry, with all other organizations, through committees or otherwise, cooperating in seeing that all branches of mining get a fair deal. With all branches, so speaking together, with one voice, the result should be of decided benefit to the industry as a whole.

"The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers is the leading technical association of the mining industry. Its studies in metallurgy and recovery and utilization of minerals is a marvelous aid to the science of mining. It should have the cooperation of all mining organizations.

"There are many associations such as the Petroleum Institute, the National Coal Association, the Iron and Steel Institute, the American Zinc Institute, the Copper and Brass Research Association, that are preeminently constituted to do specific things for the industries they represent, and there should be no duplication by other agencies of those things that they are qualified to do for the industry. \* \* \*

We have nothing to add, except that in the intervening four years nothing has been done about it, and the results to the industry have been less effective than they would have been had there been cooperation and unity of action. There is room—at the top—for many mining organizations. The field is wide. A proper division of the work should be determined upon. It is high time that minerals should present a united front on all major problems and that the cost of association activities shall be materially decreased.

### Where the Starting Point



FOR THE FIRST time in the four years of Mr. Hoover's administration he has called his Cabinet together into special session. The reason was the obvious necessity of doing something about the budget deficit. It has become increasingly apparent that the Government faces a serious situation in regard to its revenue. It is inevitable that something must be done. The next step is, What kind of a tax will be imposed? In some quarters the trend is decidedly in favor of the sales tax. Considerable editorial approval has been given the suggestion by the leading newspapers. Nevertheless we still have the 72nd Congress with us, and this body defeated the sales tax, largely upon the theory that "the rich should be taxed." As the months have passed, it has been discovered that there apparently are no rich to tax. At any rate, the revenue is dwindling, and this theory can not be relied upon as a revenue producer. When business reaches the level of the past three years, the rich, as well as the poor, suffer because many of the rich are rich only because business is prosperous.

A "soak the rich" program will not produce the revenue. And revenue must be produced. The question is, From where shall we start? What kind of a tax will produce the revenue? Every individual, every business should be willing to accept as much responsibility for

the deficit in Government management as consistent with business recovery. We all are more or less to blame for the state of the Government's finances. We have permitted increased expenditures (in many cases urged them) without due consideration as to where the money might be obtained to pay the bills.

### Our Government



WE WONDER if there is, or if there ever can be, any real comprehension of the vast magnitude of our Government. We have been hearing considerable during the past few months about Government expense; the reduction of the cost of Government operation; the consolidation of various bureaus; the elimination of commissions and committees; the drastic cutting down of expense. Along with the great body of protestors against Government entrance into various fields of endeavor, we have been rather caustic in our remarks about extravagance and the appropriations for this and that. The press has gone to some pains to ridicule the Government Printing Office for its activities in publishing such classic little handbooks as "The Love Life of Frogs," "Sun Suits for Babies," and "International Causes of Disease and Death." But when all that is out of our system, have any of us really a clear comprehension of what it means to operate a business like Uncle Sam, Inc.?

For instance, the Fifteenth Census is now complete. Have we any idea of what the Census Bureau will do now? The following is quoted from a recent release, and it is enlightening:

"Following the completion of the Fifteenth Census the regular force of the Bureau will be actively employed on the current and periodical statistical compilations which the Bureau is required by law to make. These include current statistics of production; annual compilations of statistics of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, also statistics of the revenues and debt of every state and every city of over 30,000 population; a census of manufactures, which is taken every second year; a census of electric light and power plants, electric railways, and telephones and telegraphs, which is taken every fifth year; also two special decennial censuses, namely, the census of public debt, revenue, expenditures, and tax levies covering all states, cities, and political subdivisions; and the census of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes confined to or admitted to institutions, including the insane, the feeble-minded, sentenced prisoners, and paupers. Preparations for both these censuses are now under way. They will cover the year 1932. A third decennial census is that of religious bodies or churches, which in regular course will be taken in the second half of the decade and cover the year 1936; and a mid-decennial census of agriculture will be taken in 1935."

Interesting? Yet this is only one Bureau. The things being done by Government are for that great mass of 120,000,000 people, each with a divergent interest and viewpoint. What interests one group, what serves one group, is of little concern to certain other groups. The Government is for the whole people.

It might be well for someone to undertake a popular analysis of Government activities. If each group can agree upon those things the Government is doing for them that can be eliminated, we can quickly arrive at lower cost of governing. Who, and what industry, will be the first to ask that Government discontinue a service?

# The Mining Industry



**S. LIVINGSTON MATHER**

*President,  
The American Mining  
Congress*



THE MINING INDUSTRY has been going through a period of great stress. Practically every unit of this gigantic industry has been a victim of the depression. Only one major branch—Gold—has been able to come through these past three years without curtailed production, drastic wage reductions, personnel reduction and shutdowns. Mining has been staggering un-

der the load of its responsibilities and has come through with a better record than other comparable industries.

As 1932 closes the outlook is somewhat brighter, in spite of the fact that we are faced with a new political policy which involves revision of two important factors that go into making a sound and prosperous mining industry. We refer to the matters of the tariff and taxation

methods. In 1933 there will be 44 state legislatures in session. We shall undoubtedly have a special session of the new Congress, with its 147 new members. In the Democratic victory practically every mining state has made changes in its representatives in state and national legislatures. These men have all been elected upon a program of change. They are pledged to bring about

# Prepares for 1933



JESSE B. WARRINER

reforms, principally in taxation, cost of Government and in the tariff. It looks like a busy year.

Perhaps no one subject has been more discussed by business men and economists during recent years than that of overproduction, which has been a fault of all of the mineral industries. Too much coal, too many mines; too much copper; too much lead, and silver, and zinc. That is, too much for the consumptive power of the country. Robt. E. Tally, as president of The American Mining Congress, pointed out two years ago that "the mining industry is overdeveloped even for normal times, and its future requires a reasonable and well-balanced stabilization plan, one that will adjust supply to demand and maintain normal inventories." During the inter-

vening two years the industry has been giving serious consideration to that idea. Thus we have before the present session of Congress the Walsh bill designed to permit cooperative effort between producers without violation of the trust laws, and the various bills that aim to stabilize coal production.

The American Mining Congress has announced the dates for its annual meeting as December 15, 16 and 17 at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. The meeting will take on more the nature of a conference than a convention. But in the three days of discussion major problems affecting the industry will be considered. Among the topics on the program are: Protection, A Real Necessity for the Mining Industry; Modernized Production Methods; Future Markets for Minerals; New Materials and Their Uses; The Mining Industry as a Taxpayer; The Rising Tide in State and National Taxation; The Government's Need and the Taxpayer's Responsibility; The



A. E. BENDELARI

Plans for Stabilized Coal Industry; Copper and Over-Production; The Problems of Anthracite Coal; Stabilizing Lead and Zinc Production; The Gold Industry and Credits; and Commonsense Cooperation in Industry. All of the speakers have not yet been announced, but they will include such well-known authorities as S. L. Mather, vice president, The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company; Clinton H. Crane, president, St. Joseph Lead Company; Herbert Wilson Smith, Union Carbide Company; Julian D. Conover, secretary, The American Zinc Institute; D. A. Callahan, president, Callahan Zinc-Lead Company; Wm. J. Priestley, vice president, Electro Metallurgical Company of America; R. C. Allen, vice president, Oglebay, Norton & Company; H. B. Fernald, of Loomis, Suffern & Fernald; A. E. Bendelari, president, The Eagle-Picher Lead Company; and Robt. E. Tally, vice president, United Verde Copper Company.

The meeting will be under the direction



STANLY A. EASTON



LOUIS S. CATES

tion of the National Board of Directors of The American Mining Congress, who are S. L. Mather, vice president, The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company; J. B. Warriner, president, Lehigh Navigation Coal Company; A. E. Bendelari, The Eagle-Picher Lead Company; D. D. Moffat, vice president, Utah Copper Company; C. J. Ramsburg, vice president, The Koppers Company; Clinton H. Crane, president, St. Joseph Lead Company; L. S. Cates, president, Phelps-Dodge Corporation; W. J. Jenkins, president, The Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis; Stanly A. Easton, manager, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company; J. B. Putnam, Pickands Mather & Company; Frank H. Crockard, Woodward Iron Company; and Robt. E. Tally, vice president, United Verde Copper Company.



C. J. RAMSBURG



ROBERT E. TALLY

The American Mining Congress has served the mining industry long and faithfully. What its service means to the industry is best summed up in the words of Louis S. Cates, president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation and a director of the organization, in an article published in the December, 1930, issue of this JOURNAL. Mr. Cates said in part:

"What The American Mining Congress means to the mining industry can not be said in a few words. It is perhaps the greatest single factor in the future development and success of the industry. Its influence is far reaching. Its foundation is solid. Its platform, advanced, approved and adopted anew each year, is arrived at by the soundest of routes and is fully representative of the great industries for which it speaks with such authority.



D. D. MOFFAT

"In brief, this organization is a great cooperative organization, expressing the will of the industry, assisting in formulating its policies, interpreting the language of mining into creative and helpful service, and bringing about a national coordination of interests in a basic industry. It goes further and assists in coordinating that great industry with other great industries with similar and allied problems. Thus we find in its Stabilization Program the cooperative effort of such organizations as the American Petroleum Institute, the American Zinc Institute, the National Coal Association, the Anthracite Institute, the Copper and Brass Research Association, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association, and the Lead Industries Association.

"As the 'common denominator' for the mining industry, The American Mining Congress has stood for the test of time. It is now in the thirty-third year of its service, and each year has seen it more solidly entrenched, rendering greater and greater service and bringing together in closely knit unison many of the factions that might otherwise be waging war against, instead of for, each other.

"The American Mining Congress stands at once the great wall between the mining industry and unfair proposals against it, and the open door to a cooperative effort that offers limitless opportunity. A 'common denominator' that reduces each problem to its simplest equation and through its wide resources achieves where a lesser organization would fail."

The problems of the mining industry are many. Probably at no time in its history have they been more serious. But such demonstrations of the ability of the great industries comprising the mining industry to cooperate on problems of a common kinship, as exemplified at the annual conventions of The American Mining Congress, augers well for continued success. The program as so far announced is as follows:

*Thursday, December 15—A. M.*

THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS AND ITS SERVICE TO THE INDUSTRY  
PROTECTION—A REAL NECESSITY FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY DISCUSSION

*Thursday, December 15—P. M.*

THE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS  
MODERNIZATION—THE GREAT NEED FOR PROSPERITY

FUTURE MARKETS FOR MINERALS  
NEW MATERIALS AND THEIR USES IN MINING

*Friday, December 16—A. M.*

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEED AND THE TAX-PAYER'S RESPONSIBILITY  
THE MINING INDUSTRY AS A TAXPAYER  
15-MINUTE DISCUSSIONS OF MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING THE MINING INDUSTRY FROM A TAXATION STANDPOINT

- (a) Shall We Abandon the Income Tax?
- (b) Regulation Seventy-Seven
- (c) Consolidated Returns



CLINTON H. CRANE

- (d) Mine Depletion
- (e) The Electrical Energy Tax

SOME OF THE UNFAIR TAX LAWS NOW ON THE STATUTE BOOKS  
TAXATION—ITS RISING TIDE IN STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

*Friday, December 16—P. M.*

THE ACTIVITIES FOR STABILIZATION OF COAL

WHAT THE OIL INDUSTRY IS DOING TO STABILIZE ITSELF  
COPPER AND STABILIZATION  
ANTHRACITE COAL  
STABILIZING THE LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRIES

4.30

ANNUAL MEETING, MEMBERS, THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS  
Election of Officers, etc.

*Saturday, December 17*

THE GOLD INDUSTRY AND CREDIT  
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE  
COMMONSENSE COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY



W. J. JENKINS

# Have You Heard? —

**T**HE NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION adopted a resolution at its annual convention demanding that President-elect Roosevelt call a special session of Congress to enact farm-relief measures. Resolution adopted also calling for "the right of free coinage of silver."

**T**HE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE of Mexico has been ordered to "proceed to declare as national reserves all free lands that can be exploited for gold, copper, antimony, mercury, aluminum, phosphates, nitrates, coal, platinum, iron, and bismuth." . . . It is understood that existing grants held by foreigners will be respected.

**P**ERUVIAN GOVERNMENT introduces bill authorizing sale of iron-ore properties for development by foreign or domestic enterprises, the Government to participate in any profits from the operation of the mines, the funds to be used to pay foreign debts.

**A**CCORDING TO PRESS DISPATCHES, "Union of South Africa will not recognize silver coins after January 15, 1933." It is said that after Britain suspended the gold standard that wholesale importation of coins took place, and that coins were accepted at face value.

**C**LAUDE H. PORTER, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, proposes the placing of all forms of transportation under one Government bureau, thus centralizing control in one body, which might be known as "Bureau of Transportation." This plan would include bus regulation, as well as railroads, aviation, and shipping.

**W**M. STEUART, Director of the Census, says that the Fifteenth Decennial Census, which is the most comprehensive of its kind, will be completed by December 31—within the three-year limit allowed by law. Report will consist of 34 volumes, aggregating more than 40,000 pages.

**F**. R. JONES, general manager of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, believes that "Unless drastic action is taken to bring workmen's compensation laws back to a status of reasonableness, and to correct the many abuses incident to their administration, there will be a complete breakdown of the whole system." . . . He believes that "Industry can not long stand the increasingly heavy burdens placed on it by the liberalization and enlargement of the coverages and benefits of the compensation system, and that insurance companies can not stand the drain of their resources caused by failure of premium rates to keep pace with losses."

**T**HE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE on Petroleum Economics has submitted its estimate of requirements of crude oil for six months period October 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933, which indicates that total demand for motor fuels during this period will decline about 10 percent, and estimates that domestic demand will decrease about 7½ percent; it anticipates an export decline of almost 30 percent.

**A**PPALACHIAN COALS, INC., has filed appeal with Supreme Court, from three-judge Federal Court ruling that the proposed operation of the corporation is prohibited by the Sherman Law. Decision is anticipated by January 1.

**A**TLEE POMERENE, chairman, board of directors, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in a recent address said: "I would compel every solvent merchant and supply man to buy one-third more goods this year than he did last, . . . make the manufacturer give 90 days to 6 months credit, instead of 30 days, . . . compel the banker, when properly secured, to give longer terms of credit, . . . ask the laborer, for his own good, to consent to a reasonable reduction of the usual wage until normal conditions return."

**A**RGHIBALD B. ROOSEVELT estimates that by the time the last World War veteran has died that the total cost of veterans' compensation will approximate \$89,000,000,000.

**D**R. SUMNER H. SLICHTER, Harvard Graduate School of Business, in a recent address advocates the formation of semi-permanent Federal board of employment and unemployment relief, authorized to set up committees in various industries to determine reasonable working hours and conditions, with power to penalize refractory firms.

**B**ENJAMIN M. ANDERSON, JR., economist of the Chase National Bank, before the Forum in Investment Banking, said that "At no time in the past 36 years has there been justifiable ground for doubt as to our ability to maintain the gold standard in its full integrity."

**A**RTUR NOTMAN, in a recent article on "The Tariff on Copper," is of the opinion that fundamental changes in our economic background is bringing us face to face with "A period of intense competition in the domestic market, to meet which the emphasis on low cost will be greater than ever." He believes that the more stress our political policies place on economic nationalism, with its inevitable shrinkage of foreign trade, the keener will be this internal competition.

**B**UREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Department of Labor, says that the "number of establishments in American industry which have permanently adopted the five-day week for all or part of their employes has more than doubled in the past year." This shows a gain of 128 percent. One hundred three industries or industry groups are involved, and 3,848,349 workers.

**T**HE NATIONAL COUNCIL of American Traders and Importers has appealed to Senator Wagner to secure a senatorial investigation of the customs office, claiming that the orderly application of the anti-dumping law was abandoned and the law itself distorted for political purposes.

**H**ENRY FORD becomes ardent advocate of "free trade" and urges its immediate establishment in accordance with Democratic principles.

**T**HE OUTPUT OF GOLD in Canada for the first eight months of this year shows a maintainence of its steady increase; 2,011,304 ounces have been produced.

**A**MERICAN BUREAU OF METAL STATISTICS estimates that the year's total production of gold may be expected to reach 23,000,000 ounces, which it believes will establish a new high record. Present high record is for 1912, when we produced 22,605,068 ounces.

**C**CHARLES E. STUART, of Stuart, James & Cooke, who has been official consultant to Soviet Russia, indicates in recent address that American industries would be better off if they abandoned "suicidal competition" and established "central planning under Government supervision."

**A.** W. ROBERTSON, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation, says that he has secured cooperation from companies for modernization to the extent of more than \$70,000,000, which will be spent for new machinery, equipment, and plant facilities.

**U**NCLE SAM as publisher has wide variety of "handbooks" available, which include "Ash Handling Machinery," "Beans," "Cloudforms," "Lawns," "Pocket Reference to International Causes of Death," "Posture Exercises," "Sword Collection," "Teeth," as well as the famed "Love Life of Frogs" and "Sun Suits for Babies."

**A**NACONDA COPPER COMPANY, at its Chilean mines, can produce copper cheaper than any other unit in the world.

**A**CCORDING TO PRESS RELEASES, the reaction to the German plan for coining silver to reduce note circulation has been decidedly against it, trade circles returning silver coins faster than banks can issue them.

**P**RESIDENT HOOVER has asked the Tariff Commission to reinvestigate the whole rates on many commodities to determine whether the tariff is giving the protection provided by law. . . . He believes our tariff policy is responsible for the fact that our American workmen are better off than any of their foreign brethren.

**G**OLD MINING has been resumed in Blue Ridge Mountains of north Georgia . . . 101 years ago governor sent armed forces to "half country's devastation by gold-mad men." . . .

**ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY** well-known economists, in open petition to President Hoover, urge him to use his official power to eliminate inequalities of tariff law, especially those that are causing "retaliation" abroad. . . . Believe flexible provision of tariff law gives President authority to act.

**A**MERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE recommends to its affiliated companies that they permanently reduce all seven-day weekly work schedules to a maximum of 40 hours, . . . endorse the "share-the-work" movement.

**E.** G. BUCKLAND, president of the Railroad Credit Corporation, believes that "the Government should retire from operation of barge lines in competition with private enterprise; should stop improvements in inland waterways which can not be operated without continuing loss payable out of general taxation."

**W.** H. JOHNSTON, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, stated that 37,000 coal miners in the United States will lose a week's work this year because of the importation of foreign steel. He estimated that the imports of steel this year will amount to 410,300 tons, equivalent to 17,788,500 man-hours of work, which means that 444,700 men will lose a week's work. The transportation labor involved in the production of a ton of steel is given at 14.8 man-hours and total labor at 54.2 man-hours, which indicates the loss in work to American workmen on every ton of steel imported. It was also stated that approximately 50 percent of the cost of steel produced in this country is wages paid to labor.

**C**CHARLES F. ABBOTT, executive director of American Institute of Steel Construction, predicts that the next 10 years will be "a thrilling period of development of business."

**M**ORE THAN 400 persons in United States have life insurance policies of \$1,000,000 or more, according to magazine "Spectator."

**M**ORE THAN 14,000,000 of the 29,904,000 families in the United States owned their own homes when the last census was taken.

**T**HE "BUSINESS BULLETIN," of the Cleveland Trust Company, says that "Recovery from the financial panic is well under way, but recovery from the business depression has made little progress as yet. . . . The recovery that is now under way is the recovery from the financial panic which began late in 1931, after England left gold basis. . . . It has to come before recovery from the business depression could be a possibility."

**T**OTAL FOREIGN COMMERCE of the United States last year aggregated 75,913,532 tons . . . a drop of more than 21,000,000 tons over previous year's total.

**B**ELOVING THAT CONGRESS will "do something" about the beer business, the Amsterdam Brewing Company announces that it will begin the building of a \$2,500,000 brewery in New York City, to manufacture beer and light wines.

**B**RADSTREET'S WEEKLY says that "business is entering a critical period." Reports indicate that wholesale and retail trade is moving along at fair volume but at the lowest prices in recent history.

**R.** H. CHANNING, in commenting upon the coming copper conference said "an extension of the agreement limiting copper output to 20 percent of capacity is likely, and that the conference in all probability will be a long drawn out affair."

**D**POSITION to anti-trust laws was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at its annual meeting. Mr. Green believes that the Sherman and similar laws "operate to restrict labor, business and industry" in their proper development.

**S**ENATOR ELMER THOMAS, of Oklahoma, proposes an investigation of the International Harvester Company, as a monopoly as a first step looking to the declaring of farm machinery as a "public utility," subject to regulation by the Federal Government.

**R**OCKEFELLER CENTER has authorized the largest contract on record for air-conditioning, involving an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000.

**G**RATIFYING RECORDS on safety were established in the coal industry during 1931. According to the Bureau of Mines, "fewer deaths and injuries from accidents and a lower accident rate in relation to the amount of work performed," were the result of the safety activities of the industry.

**A**MERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE indorses, at its annual meeting, proposal for state compact on production, and urges changes in the anti-trust laws. The proposal sponsored by Federal Oil Conservation Board advocates a state compact for control and regulation of oil production in the United States.



# Mining Legislation

by C. R. Thomas\*

THE LAST SESSION of the Seventy-second Congress convenes on December 5. It has before it many matters of importance to the mining industry. In spite of the fact that this is the short session, congressional leaders anticipate securing action on some of these measures.

This is a "last" session in more ways than one. A number of the legislators who have been such staunch friends of the mining industry failed of reelection. More than 80 new Congressmen and 12 new Senators were elected from the mining States. This means that many familiar faces will be absent when the Seventy-third Congress assumes its responsibilities on March 4, 1933. Approximately one-third of the membership of the House of Representatives, at that time, will be made up of new men; 147 Members were eliminated, either through defeat in the November election, the primary, or voluntary retirement, according to South Trimble, clerk of the House.

No matter what the changes after March 4, or the inevitability of a special session, it is the present session of Congress with which we are chiefly concerned. Many matters of special importance to the mining industry are up for consideration. These include the bills calling for the regulation or Government control of the coal industry, which their sponsors indicate they will push to a conclusion at this session; the possibility of a revision of the revenue bill, to meet the obvious discrepancy in Federal revenue; the bills looking to the liberalization of the antitrust laws; the Pittman bill, providing for the purchase of silver by the Government and coinage of American-produced silver; the pro-

posed legislation in relation to minerals on public lands; and many others, either now before Congress or being considered by Congressmen.



HON. TASKER L. ODDIE  
Senator from Nevada

The following brief review of measures pending brings the proposals up to date and is submitted for easy reference:

## Coal Control Bills

THERE ARE NOW before Congress four proposals looming to Federal control of coal. These bills are: The Davis-Kelly bill; the reintroduced Kelly bill;

the David J. Lewis (Maryland) bill; and the Hayden bill.

The Davis-Kelly bill is now pending before the Mines and Mining Committee of the Senate. Extensive hearings have been conducted and the subcommittee has reported disagreement to the Mines and Mining Committee. It is doubtful that this bill will be reported by the committee as a whole.

The reintroduced Kelly bill, at present is in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives. This bill includes the labor features of the original Davis-Kelly bill, and has been prepared with careful consideration as to its constitutionality.

The David J. Lewis (Maryland) bill, which includes anthracite as well as bituminous, is in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, and it is not expected that hearings will be held on this bill.

The Hayden bill, introduced by Senator Carl Hayden, of Arizona, is really the reintroduced Lewis (Maryland) bill, and is before the Mines and Mining Committee of the Senate, and it is anticipated that hearings will be held upon this measure.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, composed of Senators H. D. Hatfield, chairman; James J. Davis, and Carl Hayden, after extensive hearings failed to agree, and the result was recommendations by Senator Hayden.

With all of these bills before Congress, and with no agreement either among legislators or between the various units of the coal industry as to the most constructive type of legislation, it is entirely possible that the Hayden bill and the Lewis (Maryland) bill will be made the center of the drive for Federal control legislation. The authors of the bill are believed to be amenable to certain consolidations of the other bills.

\* Information Service, the American Mining Congress.



HON. CARL HAYDEN  
Senator from Arizona

The principle features of the bills are as follows:

*Kelly - Davis Bill.*—The Kelly - Davis bill (Senate 2935) as it now stands provides for a bituminous coal commission of five members, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, at a yearly salary of \$10,000 each. Every corporation engaged in mining and shipping, or in shipping coal in interstate or foreign commerce, must secure a license from the commission to engage in such business. Persons, firms, and corporations that obtain a license are permitted to enter into a marketing pool, or joint selling association. This procedure must be approved by the commission as well as schedules of prices, production, and trade practices. The commission may hear complaints and revoke licenses upon notice and a hearing, subject to an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Employes of a licensee shall have the right to deal collectively with their employers, and may join a labor organization. Licensees must pay one-tenth of 1 cent per ton for all coal shipped and sold by

them in interstate commerce, which amounts shall be used to pay the expenses of the commission.

*Senator Hayden's Plan.*—The substance of Senator Hayden's plan is to require coal producers to enter into an agreement and form a society designated as the Coal Protection and Conservation Association. Members of the association would be exempted from the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law. The proposed plan imposes an excise tax upon all coal produced in the country (captive tonnage excepted, perhaps) equal to 10 percent of the sales price at the mine. A refund of 98 percent of the tax would be made to members of the association if the producers of 90 percent of the coal tonnage of continental United States have become members of the association. The bill provides for arbitration between the operators and the several organizations entering the agreement, but it makes no provision for arbitrating between capital and labor. Freight rates are to be fixed under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*Lewis Bill.*—Representative Lewis, of Maryland, introduced a bill in the House (H. R. 9924) which has for its purpose the adaptation of the British coal cartel system to conditions in the United States. In the hearings on the Kelly-Davis bill, in which Representative Lewis testified, he stated that the plan was developed out of his long study of the mining industry in England, Germany, and other foreign countries. The bill provides for the stabilization of the coal industry, the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in coal, and for cooperative marketing of coal. It also requires the licensing of corporations producing and shipping coal in interstate commerce. A plan is set up to secure fair prices to the operators and to consumers, and fair living and working conditions to the miners concerned. A coal commission is created. Arbitration and employes organization are provided for.



HON. REED SMOOT  
Senator from Utah

ability and efficiency and to labor, and does not result in a selling price of goods or commodities covered thereby in excess of a fair and reasonable price based on all fair and reasonable items of cost plus fair and reasonable profit, but the burden of proving that the contract is in the public interest shall be on the petitioner." Antitrust acts in conflict are revoked.

#### The Pittman Bill

OVER THE PERIOD of the last few years many proposals to aid the silver producer has been advanced. So far no legislation has been enacted, and silver remains in the same hard-pressed situation. Senator Pittman comes from a silver-mining State—Nevada. He has consistently advocated some Government assistance to silver producers. His present bill (Senate 3606) provided that American-produced silver is to be purchased by the United States Mint, not to exceed five million (5,000,000) ounces a month, at the market price of silver, pay-

(Continued on page 26)

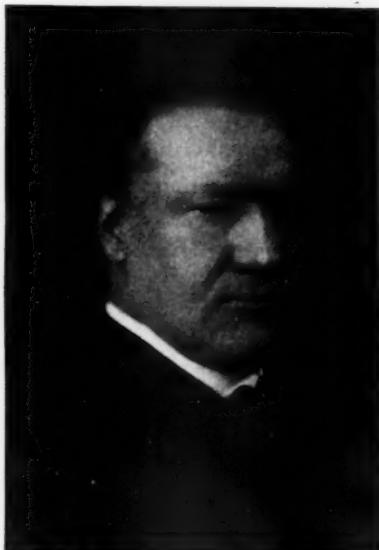


HON. JAMES J. DAVIS  
Senator from Pennsylvania

#### Antitrust Legislation

THERE HAS BEEN a concerted effort on the part of industry to find some way in which stabilization may be accomplished. To aid in this, Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, introduced the Walsh bill (Senate 3256), "to protect trade and commerce; to supplement the powers of the Federal Trade Commission, and for other purposes." This bill seeks to increase the Federal Trade Commission personnel from seven to nine members, and to give them much broader powers in the matter of trade regulation.

A method of procedure is provided by which persons or groups of persons desiring to form mergers, fix prices, curtail or apportion production, sales or territory, pool sales or profits, fix resale prices of branded goods, or to do other things that might be considered in violation of antitrust acts may file a petition with the commission. The commission must give 15 days notice of a hearing and will issue an order based on the hearing. "It shall be considered presumptive evidence that such contract is in the public interest," the bill reads, "if it results in a fair and reasonable compensation to producers of average



HON. JAMES E. WATSON  
Senator from Indiana

# PRACTICAL OPERATING MEN'S DEPARTMENT

# COAL

Practical Operating Problems of the  
Coal Mining Industry

NEWELL G. ALFORD, Editor

## Good Housekeeping In and About a Mining Plant

**G**OOD HOUSEKEEPING in and about coal mining plants challenges the best efforts of operating officials, superintendents, foremen, and employes. Good housekeeping and a lower production cost go hand in hand at operating coal mines. Good housekeeping and safety also go hand in hand, as does good housekeeping and the quality of the coal produced.

Economy in operating a producing coal plant necessarily implies that good housekeeping must be practiced by each and every employe at that plant if results are obtained. In order to maintain good housekeeping results, high standards must be established by the management and then strictly and impartially enforced at all times.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is our slogan at the Dehue mine of the Youngstown Mines Corporation. Each employe is required to apply this slogan to his own particular work or job. The responsibility rests on each foreman or boss in maintaining discipline and enforcing our rules and standards. Frequent inspections by the superintendent are necessary in order to continue improving the conditions found. Good housekeeping will be the inevitable result, not only in and about the mine and surface buildings but also around the homes of employes. A well-planned program based on sanitation, cleanliness, and orderliness pays dividends in dollars and cents. Such a program also pays dividends in making a satisfied, contented group of employes.

**T**HE DISPOSAL of waste from the mine is an important problem at every mine. Bone, rock, slate, and other refuse must be brought to the outside and dumped; usually at much expense. The cost of handling this waste is an item of major importance at each and every mine unless the management provides the facilities and location for an efficient disposal.

Our problem at Dehue was solved by the installation of an electric aerial tramway. This tramway is controlled and operated by one man, disposing of 500 tons of mine refuse daily at a cost of .02 cent per ton. The slate dump is conveniently located 1,200 ft. away from the tipple and other surface building and dwellings.

We have not only reduced the cost of handling mine refuse but have also improved the general appearance around the surface. In providing this equipment

by E. B. Agee\*

we were able to keep the mine cleaner throughout. Standard clearances can be maintained along tracks; haulages are kept free of accumulations of dirt and coal; air courses can be cleaned when found necessary. In other words, we could put good housekeeping plans into effect that we otherwise could only do at a prohibitive cost, due to the frequent handling of refuse after it had reached the tipple.

The disposal of surface waste and garbage from dwellings is another important problem, not only from a good housekeeping point of view but also from a sanitation and welfare standpoint. A garbage disposal dump is maintained about a mile from the town, and all garbage, ashes, etc., collected daily. Garbage cans are provided each dwelling and all refuse is collected daily by self-dumping trucks, and hauled to the one place provided for that purpose.

Accumulations of surface waste are not tolerated by the management. Good housekeeping in so far as waste materials are concerned, both in and about the plant, are taken care of promptly, efficiently, and economically.

**F**AAMILIES ARE ENCOURAGED to cultivate vegetable and flower gardens at Dehue mine. Each house and garden is separately enclosed by attractive fences. Six cash prizes are given annually for the three best vegetable gardens and the three most attractive flower gardens and lawns. We had 198 vegetable garden plots inspected this year, valued at \$9,900. The employes have benefited in several ways from these annual friendly contests, while the company constantly improves the general appearance of the entire community by promoting and encouraging such a movement.

Attractive lawns are maintained by the management around company surface buildings. Shrubs and trees have been planted at suitable locations with attractive flower plots located here and there. Walkways, roadways, alleys, and ditches are kept clean and neat throughout the year.

In the ordering, handling, and distribution of mine supplies, good housekeeping practices open up an unlimited field for efficiency and economy. We maintain a supply yard for bulk materials, such as mine timbers, steel rails, brick, etc. The railroad tracks are parallel to this

supply yard, which allows us to unload bulk materials directly from the railroad cars to their proper places. All materials are stacked neatly and orderly. Mine supply tracks are maintained on the other side of this supply yard, so located that a minimum of labor is necessary to meet needed material requirements from the mine.

A central point on the surface is provided for accumulations of scrap iron. Locked boxes are provided also for accumulations of scrap brass and copper.

**S**UPPLY MEN are held responsible for the storing of supplies on the yard and in the supply house. A clean, neat, and orderly appearance is maintained at all times. Inventories can be kept to a minimum amount on hand. Storage of supplies can be done more efficiently and the distribution made without confusion and delay. Our slogan of "A place for everything and everything in its place" is rigidly enforced in the ordering, storage, and distribution of all mine materials.

Shop employes are required to clean up their working places daily at the end of their working shift. Tools are kept in individual tool boxes, and each man is provided with lockers for personal effects. A clean and orderly shop is demanded at all times by the management. A designated shop employe is held responsible for the condition of each piece of shop machinery and equipment as to cleanliness and general condition. Attendants in various other surface buildings, such as tipple, substations, filtration plant, hoist room, fan houses, lamp house, supply rooms, etc., are held responsible for the cleanliness and orderly appearance of these buildings and equipment and surrounding grounds. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is rigidly enforced throughout all surface structures and buildings.

The same standards have been established underground. Pump rooms, together with equipment, are kept clean and neat at all times. Haulageways are kept free of accumulations of dirt by regular periodic "clean-ups." An underground motor barn is maintained, where all locomotives are inspected and approved daily by a trained mechanic. Motormen are required to keep their own locomotives clean and are disciplined unless it is kept up to our standards. We have found that by painting locomotives with aluminum paint that we can keep them much cleaner in every respect. Mining machines are inspected once each week. They are given the same minute

(Continued on page 23)

\* Superintendent, the Youngstown Mines Corporation, Dehue, W. Va.

# The Survival of the Fittest

by G. B. Southward

WHEN ROBERT FULTON made his famous demonstration of the first steamboat on the Hudson River, more than a hundred years ago, his success was not merely in revolving a paddle wheel by the application of steam power. That part of the exhibit was, of course, novel and interesting. But the thing about this performance which silenced doubts and compelled respect was the fact that the boat was driven by steam *against wind and current*. That was real proof.

Before any new method can be accepted it has to prove its ability to perform under all conditions—but particularly under bad. In coal mining the rapid growth of mechanized loading during the five years prior to 1929 was a successful demonstration of the practicability of the idea, but the real proof of its economic soundness is the tonnage increase which has continued during the adverse years of 1930 and 1931. Even though this increase has been slight, its importance must be gauged by the fact that there was a decline in the tonnage of coal loaded by other methods—even by surface stripping. The figures in Table "A" show the production with different mining methods during the past three years.

TABLE "A"

Bituminous Tonnage Mined				
Mechanized loading *	Hand loading	Surface undergr'd	undergr'd	stripping
1929 37,862,000	477,360,000	19,767,000		
1930 46,982,000	400,606,000	19,938,000		
1931 47,562,000	312,548,000	18,000,000		

\* Loading machines, conveyors, scrapers, and pit-car loaders.

ELIMINATING the tonnage from coal stripping and considering only deep mining, the percentage of this tonnage that was loaded mechanically increased from 7.4 percent of the total in 1929 to 13.2 percent in 1931. But this is only a part of the story. Complete mechanization has not been accepted or adopted by the coal industry as a whole, so in order to determine what is actually being accomplished we should take the performance of those companies who are

operating loading equipment and are in a position to know its real value. Their record is given in Table "B." These figures show that these companies produced nearly 25 percent of the total bituminous coal mined in the United States; that they not only increased the

THERE IS still more to tell. Table "C" gives the number of machines in operation in 1929-30 and '31, and it will be noted that there has been an increase in each type of mechanized loading equipment used. These figures, as in the preceding tables, are taken from the accurate census compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, but the values of the equipment as given in Table "C" are

TABLE "B"  
Tonnage Produced From Mines Using Mechanized Loading

Number of mines using mechanized loading	Tonnage with mechanized loading	Percent mined with mechanized loading	Tonnage with hand loading	Total tonnage mined
1929..... 412	37,862,000	34%	71,776,000	109,638,000
1930..... 418	46,982,000	44%	58,933,000	105,915,000
1931..... 401	47,562,000	53%	42,175,000	89,737,000

number of tons loaded with machines but the percentage of their total output that was loaded mechanically was raised from 34 percent in 1929 to 53 percent in 1931.

This table shows another interesting fact. The number of mines which use mechanized loading has remained practically constant in the last three years—fluctuating from 401 to 418. This does not necessarily mean that there have been no abandonments or no new mines equipped. Both of these things have happened to some degree. But in the main the companies who were using mechanized loading in 1929 are still doing so, and the principal effect of the

estimates. However, these estimates are based on actual prices, and it is believed that totals given are approximately correct. This shows that there has been two and a half million dollars worth of loading equipment added in the bituminous coal mines since 1929.

There could be nothing more convincing of success than this. If there had been an increase in mechanized tonnage without the addition of more equipment this might only have indicated an effort by the companies to pay for equipment which had already been installed. But the purchase of two and a half million dollars worth of equipment since 1929 can only mean one thing, particularly

TABLE "C"  
Mechanized Loading Equipment in Operation

	1929	1930	1931
Number of loading machines.....	488	545	583
Number of scrapers.....	126	150	146
Number of self-loading conveyors.....	99	140	165
Mines using hand-loaded conveyors.....	130	142	152
Number of pit car loaders.....	2,521	2,786	3,428
Estimated value of above equipment.....	\$9,000,000	\$10,500,000	\$11,500,000
Tonnage loaded by above equipment.....	37,862,000	46,982,000	47,562,000

depression has been to discourage the spread of machines to other companies who have not had experience of their own to let them know what advantages could be gained.

as these purchases were made by companies that already had sufficient knowledge and experience with mechanized loading to know what they are doing and why they are doing it.

# PRACTICAL OPERATING MEN'S DEPARTMENT

# METALS

## Safety at West Vulcan Mine

**T**HE WEST VULCAN MINE, located at Vulcan, Mich., was awarded the National Sentinels of Safety Trophy for underground mines on its record of operating 318,402 man-hours, from January 1, 1930, to January 1, 1931, without an injury causing loss of time.

This iron mine, which belongs to the Penn Iron Mining Co., a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and operated by Pickands, Mather & Co., covers an area approximately 3,600 ft. in length and 120 ft. in width, and operations are carried on at a depth of 1,650 ft. The ore is extracted by the sublevel caving method, the ore body being developed with sublevels 20 ft. apart. Working places are opened up with cross-cuts driven across the ore body about 9 ft. in width and 10 ft. in height. As the gang retires from the breast or working face the remaining ore between the back and the sublevel above is brought with it. The crews are always under timber in solid ground.

Ore is scraped from the working places by electrically operated tuggers to the dumping raise. It falls to a chute located on the main haulage level and is loaded into cars and hauled to the hoisting shaft by electric motors.

**U**NDERLYING ANY SUCCESS which has been achieved in safety work in West Vulcan is the fact that the operating company recognizes that safety is an operating problem and must be given as serious consideration as ore extraction when plans are being made for operation. Each official, from general superintendent to foreman, knows that he is being held responsible for the safety of the men under his charge.

The local superintendent, acting under general orders from the management, is in charge locally. Under his direction the mining captain and foremen carry on mining operations. Each foreman has his territory and employees and is held accountable for safe operations within the area of his responsibility. A master mechanic and a surface foreman are in charge of electrical-mechanical operations and surface work, respectively, and responsible for safety measures in those operations.

Safety inspections are in charge of a safety inspector, who also is instructor in first-aid and mine-rescue methods. He reports to the local superintendent. Over all the local organization is a completely organized department in the main offices of the operating company whose sole concern, day in and day out, is the safety of the men who work for the company. It can be truthfully said that safety is as vital a concern of the com-

by A. H. Trestail \*

pany as any other single factor in the conduct of its business, and this has much to do with the results attained at West Vulcan.

**T**HE COMPANY has provided the usual mechanical guards for machines, whether located on surface or underground. Complete machine, carpenter and blacksmith shops are maintained, and care is exercised that all machines are properly guarded. Underground mechanical equipment, such as pumps, haulage motors, and electric tuggers, are completely guarded. Both the man hoist and ore hoists are equipped with automatic control devices to prevent overtravel or over-speed.

Stairs, entrances to shafts, ladderways or raises have been properly guarded to prevent falling or walking into dangerous openings.

Electric lighting has made a valuable contribution towards maintaining safe working places and expediting the safe removal of ore. Not only are level stations and main haulage ways well lighted but sublevels and working places are well illuminated with electric lights. Good lighting tends to better housekeeping. Good housekeeping is a part of safety. The generous use of electric lights in mines reduces injuries.

Every person going underground must wear a protective hat. These hats are preventing head injuries wherever they are being used. In drilling operations, cleaning drill holes, trimming ground or breaking chunks in underground operations, screen goggles must be worn. Each underground employee is provided with these. For surface operations, where eye hazards are evident, either glass or screen may be worn. All goggles are provided to employees without cost to them. The use of gloves has helped to reduce hand injuries.

**W**HILE THE VALUE of mechanical safeguards, good lighting, and protective clothing is recognized, progress could not be made without the efforts which are being put forth to educate and train the employee in safe practices.

The value of the bulletin as an educator is recognized, and a bulletin board in the dry or change house brings the safety message to the men. In addition to the National Safety Council bulletins, home-made bulletins keep the force informed of its progress in accident prevention and standing in safety. Bulletins are also posted with a short description of accidents which have occurred in the district. These subjects must constantly be kept before the employee.

The foremen and safety inspector convey valuable information to employees out of their experience. Coming in contact with all phases of the operation and gaining experience therefrom, they are able to caution employees relative to hazardous conditions and improper procedure. This daily contact promotes interest and strengthens the employee in forming habits which make for safety.

Meetings of the supervisory staff for the discussion of safety problems are held quarterly. At these meetings statistics showing the mine standing, a discussion of general safety and conditions which might lead to an injury are gone over. Local conditions, as well as injuries occurring at other properties, are discussed with the idea of profiting from the experiences of others.

While the foregoing description points out the mechanical set-up, it is my opinion that this alone could not have brought the Sentinels of Safety Trophy to West Vulcan. The finest guards and the most elaborate details or organization will not alone prevent injuries. Safety, like religion, is a matter of personal conviction that must be deep rooted in the inner man and find its outlet in actions which manifest a sincere desire to prevent injuries. Unless the management and each employee is properly imbued with this conviction the finest set-up will not obtain the desired result. Fair dealings as well as interest in working conditions on the part of the management and supervisory staff is the first requisite, because the establishment of good will is the essence of injury-preventive work. To further stimulate this, the mine participates in competition with another local property. Rivalry is keen, and the auto race, airplane endurance contest, or whatever form the competition is played up in, helps bring forth unrelenting efforts to promote safety. Added to this was the interest created by entrance to the Sentinels of Safety contest.

**T**HE ORIGINATORS and donors of the Sentinels of Safety Trophy have made a contribution to industrial safety that mathematical calculation is unable to reveal. The Bureau of Mines has rendered valuable assistance in counsel and help coupled with training men in first aid and mine rescue.

The winning of the trophy was not the result of a spectacular dash, but is the outcome of years of patient effort to improve in safety. To the employer there naturally comes a feeling of sincere pride in this accomplishment; first, because of the coveted honor in having merited the award; and, second, as expressed by Mr. W. P. Chinn, general manager, when accepting the trophy at Washington, D. C., when he declared: "I feel that a much

(Continued on page 23)

\* Range safety inspector, Pickands, Mather & Co.

# NEWS of the mining field

## Personals—

**S. Livingston Mather**, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, and president, the American Mining Congress, will discuss the mining situation at the opening session of the thirty-fifth convention of the Congress, December 15.

**Robert L. Dwyer**, Anaconda Copper Company, attended a conference of the National Executive Tax Committee of the American Mining Congress, recently held in Washington.

**R. C. Allen**, Ogleby Norton Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was a recent Washington visitor, and attended the tax meeting of the American Mining Congress.

**Dr. H. Foster Bain**, director, Copper and Brass Research Corporation, spent several days in Washington in November. With Mrs. Bain, he spent the Thanksgiving holiday at Bermuda.

**P. C. Thomas**, Koppers Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., attended the tax meeting of the National Coal Association held at Washington in late November.

**D. A. Callahan**, Callahan Lead Company, Wallace, Idaho, has been spending some time in the East, being in Washington, D. C., November 17 and 18.

**V. P. Geffine**, Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was a Washington visitor during the month.

**Herbert Wilson Smith**, Union Carbide Company, New York City, will discuss the protective tariff and the mining industry at the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress, December 15.

**Dr. Donald B. McLaughlin**, associate of Dr. L. C. Graton, of Harvard University, was the personal representative of Bruce C. Yates, Homestake Mining Company, at the tax conference of the American Mining Congress.

**Walter Nesbit**, Congressman at Large, from Illinois, is a candidate for office as secretary-treasurer of District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

**S. A. Caperton**, general manager of the Slab Fork Coal Company, has been elected president of the R. M. Lambie Institute.

**Newell G. Alford**, of Eavenson, Alford & Hicks, Pittsburgh, Pa., was a Chicago visitor in November.

**Walter Dake**, Joy Machine Company, spent some time in the Illinois coal fields during November.

**H. H. Taylor, Jr.**, Franklin County Coke Corporation, has been appointed as national chairman on an industry-wide committee which will consider Recommended Practice for Face Preparatory Work in Coal Production.

**R. L. Ireland, Jr.**, Hanna Coal Company, recently submitted the recommendations of his committee for Standard Practice for Frogs, Switches and Turnouts for Coal Mine Tracks, to the sponsor, the American Mining Congress.

**L. W. Shugg**, General Electric Company, was recently in Detroit and Chicago on matters relating to his company's participation in exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair, and the annual meeting of the Crushed Stone Association and Sand and Gravel Association.

**J. F. Callbreath**, secretary of the American Mining Congress, attended the regular meeting of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association at Cleveland, November 14.

**H. B. Fernald**, Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, New York City, chairman of the Executive Tax Committee, the American Mining Congress, called his committee together on November 17 for a discussion of mine taxation problems.

**F. G. Hamrick**, American Smelting & Refining Company, was in Washington, D. C., November 17-18, and attended the tax meeting of the American Mining Congress.

**W. H. Peters**, M. A. Hanna Company, Cleveland, Ohio, spent several days in the East in November and attended the tax meeting of the American Mining Congress, at Washington.

**A. E. Yetter**, formerly chief engineer of the Hudson Coal Company, has joined the firm of James H. Pierce & Company.

**Thomas E. Lightfoot**, Koppers Coal Company, has been elected general chairman of the Mine Safety Section of the National Safety Council.

**George T. Hamilton** has been elected president of the Illinois Mining Institute.

**C. B. Huntress** is to be principal speaker at the annual meeting of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute.

**George Oenslager**, of the B. F. Goodrich Company laboratories at Akron, Ohio, distinguished chemist of the rubber industry, has been awarded the Perkin medal for 1933. It is given annually for the most valuable work in applied chemistry, and regarded as one of the highest honors which can be bestowed on an American chemist.

### Fritz Medal to Jackling

The John Fritz Gold Medal has been awarded for 1933 to Daniel Cowan Jackling, of San Francisco, for "notable industrial achievement in initiating mass production of copper from low-grade ores, through application of engineering principles." The award was made by a board of 16 representatives of the four national societies of mining and metallurgical, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, having an aggregate membership of more than 60,000.

Mr. Jackling is widely known in the mining industry for his pioneer work in extracting copper on a large scale from ore containing as little as 2 percent of the metal, an achievement which has greatly added to the world's potential copper reserves, and furnished the supply of copper essential to the World War success.

Mr. Jackling is president of the Utah Copper Company and six other mining companies, and a director of the Chase National Bank and several other corporations.

Former John Fritz medalists include President Hoover, Thomas A. Edison, Guglielmo Marconi, Michael I. Pupin, Lord Kelvin, Orville Wright, Elmer A. Sperry, John F. Stevens, and John J. Carty.

**H. C. Jackson**, Pickands Mather Company, Cleveland, Ohio, represented his company at the tax conference of the American Mining Congress.

**Carl Lee**, electrical engineer, Peabody Coal Company, has been appointed as chairman of the Power Project of the Recommended Practices Section of the Coal Division, the American Mining Congress.

**R. V. Clay**, Hanna Coal Company, and a national committee, has been appointed by the American Mining Congress to study the problems involved in loading coal, and to develop recommended practice in relation thereto.

**Reamy Joyce**, vice president, Joyce Watkins Company, Chicago, Ill., is reorganizing the Mine Timber Committee of the Coal Division, the American Mining Congress, of which he is national chairman, to include studies on general timbering, wood preservation, storage, salvage, substitutes for timbers, and service records.

**Lucien Eaton**, consulting engineer, formerly with the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, has been in the East during the month of November.

**J. W. Allen**, Green Cananea Copper Company, was in Washington, November 17.

**John L. Glenn**, Pittsburgh Coal Company, represented his company at the conference on tax matters recently held by the American Mining Congress.

**H. D. Chamberlain**, Hudson Coal Company, was in Washington November 17-18, where he met with representatives of other industries in the consideration of tax problems confronting the mining industry.

The Tariff Commission has been asked by President Hoover to reinvestigate the whole rates on many commodities to see whether the tariff is giving the protection provided by law.

An inspection was made by the directors of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company of the new ore concentrate mill owned by the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelter Company, in October. The mill, located in Picher, Okla., is the largest zinc and lead concentrating plant in the country; it replaces about 15 small mills scattered over the tri-state ore properties of the company. These mills have been dismantled and part of the machinery utilized and installed in the large plant.

Officers of the company said the new plant has an ore capacity of 800 tons an hour. Due, however, to low prices prevailing for zinc and lead capacity operation is not contemplated at present. The plant represents an investment of approximately \$500,000, of which \$300,000 was expenditure for new materials and equipment.

Accompanying A. E. Bendelari, president of the companies, on the trip were the following five directors: Carl Hertstein, C. L. Harrison, Vincent H. Beckman, Joseph Hummel, Jr., Cincinnati, and A. K. Mayer, Indianapolis, Ind.

James H. Pierce, on November 1, 1932, resigned as vice president of Stuart, James & Cooke, Inc., in order to devote more time to his personal interests and to organize James H. Pierce & Company, which will act as consultants to a number of important mining companies, and provide a trained staff of engineers and executives to serve as engineering advisors to anthracite and bituminous companies.

Mr. Pierce has been associated with the industry for many years. Prior to joining Stuart, James & Cooke, Inc., he was vice president of the Thorne-Neale anthracite operations. He is president of the East Bear Ridge Colliery Company, vice president of the Wyoming Valley Collieries Company, and management and engineering consultant to a number of important mining interests. James H. Pierce and Company have opened offices in the Scranton Electric Building, Scranton, Pa., and in the Whitehall Building, New York, N. Y. Mr. A. E. Yetter, formerly chief engineer of the Hudson Coal Company and later general superintendent of the Glen Alden Coal Company, has assumed an executive position with the firm.

## Obituary

Harry N. Taylor, 67, of New York City, chairman of the board of the United Electric Coal Companies; chairman of the board, Coal Sales Corporation; president of the Penn Anthracite

Mining Company; and identified with the coal mining industry for 50 years, died November 10, in Chicago. Mr. Taylor suffered a heart attack while on an inspection trip to his properties last week.

Mr. Taylor pioneered in the development of the coal lands in northern and central Illinois and subsequently operated the bituminous coal interests of J. P. Morgan & Company. With John Mitchell, first president of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. Taylor, along with Samuel Gompers, was responsible for the early movement which resulted in the formation of the American Federation of Labor. In 1914 Mr. Taylor took up his residence in Kansas City, Mo., and during the World War served as Assistant Fuel Administrator in Washington, D. C. In 1920 Mr. Taylor's interests took him to New York, where he, with George F. Getz, of Chicago, and Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, established the United States Distributing Corporation, of which Mr. Taylor was president and chairman. His reputation as a leader in the coal industry and the extraordinary confidence which organized labor placed in him gave Mr. Taylor the distinction of being called to the White House by every President from Roosevelt to Mr. Hoover to bring about strike settlements.

He took an active interest in association activities, and at the time of his death was a director of the American Mining Congress. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude E. Taylor; a daughter, Mrs. Raymond J. Hurley, of Chicago; and a son, Harry J. Taylor, of New York.

George A. Stahl, pioneer Colorado mining leader and philanthropist, died recently in Denver at the age of 62. For 22 years Mr. Stahl was associated with the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, serving as general manager for the last five years of his connection with the firm. He was a cherished friend of Colorado mining men and aided in founding the traditional "Sowbelly Dinner."

After a lifetime of connection with coal mining and allied interests, Harry A. Berwind, vice president of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, died in Philadelphia at the age of 70. He was active in the interest of his company until his last illness. With his three brothers, he worked for many years in the development of the company of which he was an officer.

John Danahy, of Buffalo, N. Y., died October 19 in Uniontown, Pa. Mr. Danahy entered the employ of the Donner Steel Company at an early age and continued with that company in various executive positions until his death. At the time of this death, he was vice president and treasurer of the Whitely Creek Coal Company, Greensboro, Pa., a subsidiary of the Donner firm.

Charles T. Fairbain, mining engineer, who lived in Birmingham, Ala., died recently at the age of 65. Born in Detroit and serving in industry in various capacities in Cleveland, Detroit, and Ishpeming, Mich., he became manager of the Southern District for the Republic Iron & Steel Company in 1911.



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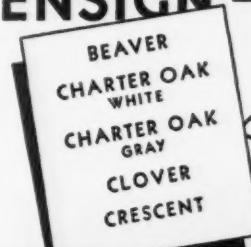
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The Mohawk Mining Company, pioneer producer of copper, after many years of successful operation, has ceased work, according to advices from Houghton, Mich. Final cessation of activities followed the caving of a mine shaft in which copper was being produced for less than 5 cents a pound. Storage equivalent to 25,000,000 pounds of refined copper remains in storage at the stamp mill in Gay. This will be smelted at the Michigan smelter in Houghton as a market is found. The mine has disbursed to stockholders some \$15,000,000 since it was opened in 1906. It failed to pay only in 1921 and 1924.

The safety record for mines in California in 1931 was better than that for 1930 and for most years during the past decade, according to figures just compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines from reports received from operating companies through the Industrial Accident Commission of California. Records for the State indicated an average rate of 109 accidents per million man-hours of employment, as compared with 120 in the previous year. On only three occasions since 1921 has the accident rate for California mines been more favorable than it was last year, these instances being in 1927, 1928, and 1929.

New officers of the National Safety Council and the Mining Section of the Council were announced during the Twenty-first Annual Safety Congress and Exposition, held in Washington, D. C., October 3 to 7. J. I. Banash, consulting engineer, Chicago, is the new president.

The executive committee of the Mining Section of the National Safety Council is made up as follows: General chairman, Thomas E. Lightfoot, Koppers Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice chairmen, F. B. Dunbar, Pickands, Mather & Company, Mather, Pa.; P. M. Arthur, American Zinc Company of Tennessee, Mascot, Tenn.; J. W. Alt, Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, Calumet, Mich.; W. G. Metzger, Hudson Coal Company, Scranton, Pa.; secretary and News-Letter editor, Daniel Harrington, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; statistics committee chairman, W. W. Adams, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; entertainment committee chairman, J. T. Ryan, Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; publicity committee, M. R. Budd, *Explosives Engineer*, Wilmington, Del., and R. D. Hall, *Coal Age*, New York, N. Y.; poster and slide committee chairman, J. J. Forbes, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.; program committee chairman, Lee Long, Clinchfield Coal Corp., Dante, Va. Members at large, W. H. Comins, National Lead Company, St. Francois, Mo.; M. F. Fairlie, the Mining Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; C. W. Gibbs, Hardwick Coal and Coke Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. C. Henrie, Phelps Dodge Corp., Bisbee, Ariz.; R. N. Hostler, Coal Mine Section, Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau, Harrisburg, Pa.; George Martinson, Pickands, Mather & Company, Hibbing, Minn.; D. D. Moffat, Utah Copper Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. I. Young, American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

## Safety Record of Metal Mines in Minnesota in 1931

Accident prevention in metal mining in Minnesota reached a further stage of advancement in 1931 than the mining industry of that State has known in any other year for which records are available. The year's safety performance was a clear demonstration of the effectiveness of the work done and the interest taken by operators in the prevention of accidents to their employees. Two mines in Minnesota won national distinction in safety work in 1931 by winning first place in their respective groups in the National Safety Competition which was conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines. These properties were the Harold iron-ore underground mine at Carson Lake, which was operated by the Hanna Ore Mining Company, and the Mahoning iron-ore open-cut mine at Hibbing, which was operated by the Mahoning Ore and Steel Company. Both of these mines were operated without a lost-time accident in 1931.

Reports furnished by operating companies to the United States Bureau of Mines indicate that the 1931 accident rate of 13.12 accidents per million hours of employment or exposure to mining hazards was the best safety record since 1911, when statistics were first collected by the bureau. An almost unbroken record of progress from year to year has been made by the operating companies in their accident-prevention work.

Reports from mining companies in Minnesota in 1931 covered 83 miles, including large and small operations. The mines employed 8,332 men, including 3,329 employees underground and 3,483 men engaged in stripping and open-cut mining. The mines as a group were in operation for 1,718,185 man-days or 15,627,640 man-hours, an average per employee of 206 days or 1,876 hours. The average working time in the previous year was 2,308 man-hours per employee. Accidents in 1931 caused 4 fatal and 201 nonfatal injuries. The accident-frequency rate for 1931, which was, as stated, 13.12 per million man-hours of employment, was 42 percent lower than the previous year's rate of 23.09.

For underground mining operations the accident rate, covering fatal and non-fatal injuries, was 19.66 per million man-hours; for stripping and open-cut mining the rate was 9.91; and for work at surface yards and shops it was 8.28.

As compared with the rate of 13.12 accidents per million man-hours for all mines in the State, the rate for Itasca County, where most of the mining is done by open-cut methods, was 10.16 per million man-hours. The rate for St. Louis County, where open-cut mining is also important, was 11.10, while the rate for Crow Wing County was 42.80.

The Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 537 contains the results of an examination of electrical mine equipment in 18 bituminous coal mines to determine the possible hazards of gas and dust ignitions, also of shock.

"An Aid for Analyzing Markets in Ohio" is the title of a new publication by the Department of Commerce. The publication gives a general method for studying the concentration of markets for general consumer commodities.

A copper conference to plan concerted action for keeping copper output from being unduly increased when improvement in world business results in larger consumption is planned soon in New York. Representatives of Katanga, Roan Antelope, and Rhokana Corporation are expected to arrive in New York early in this month. It is expected that 90 percent of the world's potential copper output will be represented. British representatives are expected to arrive at the same time, irrespective of the action taken on the British preferential tariff bill by Parliament before they sail for the United States.

The Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with the Committee on Correlation of Research of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, has just completed the compilation of a list of research problems engaging the attention of those industries dealing with minerals or mineral products, which has been published as Information Circular 6637, by A. C. Fieldner and Alden H. Emery. Work for coal is as follows: "Occurrence"; "Properties, Composition, and Testing"; "Mining, Safety, and Health"; "Cleaning, Preparation, and Briquetting"; "Storage, Transportation, Weathering, and Spontaneous Combustion"; "Combustion, Furnaces, and Smoke Abatement (Including Gas)"; "Carbonization"; "Carbonization Products"; "Complete Gasification, Hydrogenation, and Synthetic Products"; "Economics and Miscellaneous."

The fortieth annual meeting of the Illinois Mining Institute, held at Danville, Ill., at the Wolford Hotel, on Friday, November 4, 1932, was in all probability the outstanding meeting this institute has held in many years in point of attendance, importance of subjects discussed in the program, and the discussions of these subjects. Approximately 250 coal operating officials and those in actual charge of operations were in attendance from the Illinois and the Indiana coal mining districts, constituting the midwest coal field. Many from distant points also attended, realizing the importance of the meeting and the papers presented. The officers and executive board are: Charles F. Hamilton, president, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Treadwell, vice president, Benton, Ill.; George F. Campbell, Paul Halbersleben, E. H. Johnson, George C. McFadden, John G. Millhouse, Harry H. Moses, Fred S. Pfahler, C. J. Sandoe, John W. Stedelin, H. H. Taylor, Jr., T. J. Thomas, Paul Weir, executive board.

Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute to be held at the Daniel Boone Hotel, in Charleston, W. Va., on December 6 and 7. The program will consist of technical papers on Tuesday, December 6, with a banquet in the evening, at which Mr. C. B. Huntress, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, will be the principal speaker. Wednesday, December 7, will be given over to an inspection trip to visit the hydro-electric development work of the New Kanawha Power Company on New River. This is an extensive tunnel project and will be of unusual interest to the mining men who attend the meeting.

# With the MANUFACTURERS

Announcement is made that Link-Belt Company has recently appointed Mr. George M. Sharer sales manager of its eastern division, with headquarters in Philadelphia. In this capacity, he has direct supervision of sales of all of the company's offices in the Atlantic Coast States. Mr. Sharer is a mechanical engineer of broad experience, and has been connected with Link-Belt in Philadelphia in various capacities for the past 32 years.

A new line of single-row self-aligning radial roller bearings is being offered by the Shafer Bearing Corporation, manufacturers of Shafer radial thrust roller bearings and self-aligning units.

Harnischfeger Corporation, 4400 West National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., have improved and revised their line of P&H Hansen Arc Welders. A new magnetic bridge, and a unique short-circuit winding have greatly extended the welding range, and further improved arc recovery and arc stability. Several types of welders are available, including "two-operator" units, gasoline engine driven stationary or portable units, besides a complete line of arc welders for every purpose.

A new dryer, known as the "D. L. O." dryer, is offered by Oliver United Filters, Inc., as exclusive distributor and licensor, and is built by the Sintering Machinery Corporation. Operating on the principle of a straight line traveling bed, the wet material is dried by controlled passage through it of heated air or gases, and the D. L. O. dryer reduces moisture content with operating costs thought unattainably low before. A D. L. O. dryer installation handling up to 75 tons per hour of washed bituminous coal screenings has just made such a successful performance that the company operating this washery has ordered a second unit for prompt delivery. Oliver United Filters, Inc., will be pleased to answer inquiries on the D. L. O. dryer from interested persons.

A device for recovering free gold and other precious metals from placer and mill run ores is the Fabriflorm Centrifugal Amalgamator. This machine, manufactured by the Welded Products Company of Los Angeles, is said to be low in cost, simple to install and operate, and is being used successfully at the present time by a number of concerns in southern California, lower California, and in the mother-lode district.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company announce the development of a motor reduction unit for use where low-speed drives are required. A standard round-frame type motor is mounted directly on the gear-reducer housing, thus forming a compact unit. Helical gears are used which permits the highest possible efficiency and the most quiet operation. Standard speeds at the power take-off are from 3.02 r. p. m. to 380 r. p. m., but lower speeds can be provided; 6.08 r. p. m. is obtained with the use of a 1,750 r. p. m. motor.

"Roebling Wire Rope Slings" is a new publication by John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J. Copies will be gladly sent upon request.

A new bulletin on surface condensers, issued by Ingersoll-Rand Company, 11 Broadway, New York, illustrates many of its condenser installations, ranging from small units up to those of 160,000 kw. capacity. Features discussed include single and two-pass construction, heart-shaped shell, external air coolers, longitudinal steam distribution, and tube-sheet arrangement. Separate sections are devoted to small condensers, steel-plate condensers, and marine condensers. Copies of the bulletin, Form 9227, may be obtained from any Ingersoll-Rand office.

The Bucyrus-Erie Company, Department LC-7, South Milwaukee, Wis., has just issued a new and comprehensive booklet illustrating and describing the Loadmaster Crane, Models CT, CS, and MD. It is profusely illustrated with pictures showing nearly 50 applications of this versatile crane. Copy of this booklet will be sent on request.

## SAFETY AT WEST VULCAN MINE

(Continued from page 19)

greater trophy to them, the management and company officials, is the thought that the lives of men have been made safer and their homes and families made happier because of the effort which is being put forth to safeguard the lives of fathers and sons who are employed in the mining industry."

When this becomes the ideal which motivates efforts in the prevention of injuries, and when that ideal is put into practice by definite plans, a safer mine must come as the inevitable result.

Harnischfeger Corporation, 4400 West National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., has just issued a new catalog called "Weld It Well." This fully illustrated book on the latest developments in welding practice and welder design covers many interesting phases of arc welding. Several pages are devoted to direct illustrated comparison of old-time practice and modern welding methods.

The Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation recently announced the appointment of Hugh Benet as manager of its Harrison, N. J., works. Since 1927, when Mr. Benet became associated with the Worthington organization, he has served as manager of the corporation's Holyoke, Mass., works.

Whitcomb Locomotive Company, of Rochelle, Ill., subsidiary of Baldwin Locomotive Works, has acquired business, inventory, and good will of Milwaukee Locomotive Manufacturing Company, under plan whereby Westinghouse Air Brake Company, formerly owner of Milwaukee Locomotive Manufacturing Company, becomes stockholder in Whitcomb Locomotive Company.

## GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

(Continued from page 17)

inspection that is given locomotives. Excessive or insufficient lubrication of mining machines and locomotives are frequently checked.

Standard methods of laying switches and turnouts are in effect. Standard methods of setting mine timbers are also in effect. Our working places in the mine present a clean, orderly appearance, uniform in almost every respect where conditions are normal.

**WE ENDEAVOR** to keep the mine and its equipment clean and in order at all times. By training our employees during the past four years in good housekeeping practices, we have found that such a movement pays large dividends in dollars and cents to the company.

We also believe that our mine is a safer mine for our employees to work in, as we have not had a lost-time accident since January 7, 1931.

Good housekeeping standards and practices in and about mining plants make better employees and create satisfaction and contentment both to the employee and employer, each in performing his duty and obligation to the other.

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# Good news for every MINING MAN . . .

STARTING with next month's issue, *The MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL* will begin a new TEN-FEATURE program representing a distinct innovation in the mining publication field. With no departure from that virile editorial policy which long ago established it as "The Spokesman of The Mining Industry," it will bring to you each month a brief digest of every important or interesting event in the industry. It will tell you what other prominent mining men are doing. It will review current legislation, market trends, new equipment, and publications. And it will classify these items under the ten convenient headings outlined below.

## 1. THE MARCH OF MINING EVENTS

A short, up-to-the-minute news-review of the most interesting happenings in the mining industry during the past month.

## 2. REVIEW OF MINING CONDITIONS

The status and trend of each branch of mining, separated into easily-found groups . . . coal, copper, iron, lead, zinc, etc.

## 3. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A brief summary of all material emanating from governmental sources, including announcements of forthcoming publications.

## 4. ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

A digest of current work under consideration by various organizations serving mining, with a brief review of progress made.

## 5. MINING LEGISLATION

A brief presentation of both state and national bills of interest to mining, with particular emphasis on national affairs.

## 6. MODERN MINING PRACTICE

Briefed reports of various committees working toward modern methods and recommended practices. Also reviews of all trade press articles.

## 7. TRANSPORTATION

An interesting and informative digest of all of the more important transportation matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## 8. NEW EQUIPMENT

A summary of mining equipment presented by manufacturers, together with information concerning new developments in the mining field.

## 9. WHO'S WHO IN MINING

A personality review sketching briefly the comings and goings and other interesting news about the important men in the mining industry.

## 10. HAVE YOU HEARD?

A miscellany of facts of every description, national and international, relevant to mining men and the mining industry.

Remember—every one of these TEN GREAT FEATURES will appear in each month's issue . . . 120 in all, throughout the year . . . giving you a broad, sweeping word-picture of your industry that you can obtain in no other way . . . placing in your hands a condensed, easy-to-find and easy-to-read review of those essential facts you need to be a well-informed mining man!

WATCH FOR THE JANUARY, 1933, NUMBER OF

# THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

A proposed dictionary of electrical engineering terms, representing the results of over three years work by a committee of 120 scientists and engineers under the chairmanship of Dr. A. E. Kennelly, of Harvard University, has been published for review and criticism prior to its submittal to the American Standards Association for adoption as an American standard. The report, prepared under the direction of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is a document of 208 pages, listing over 3,400 definitions ranging from the fundamental definitions on which the science of electricity is based to definitions for practical applications, such as those for control equipment, generation, transmission and distribution, welding, illumination, wire and radio communication, electrobiology, and electro-therapeutics.

The Harwick Coal and Coke Company has been awarded the trophy in the coal mining group for the best record in the inter-plant safety contest conducted by the Western Pennsylvania Safety Council. C. W. Gibbs, general manager of the company, is also secretary of the Coal Operators Association of the Thick Vein Freeport Seam of Pennsylvania.

Traylor Engineering & Manufacturing Company announces a new bulletin, No. 111, covering the Traylor Type BH Gyratory Crusher.

In anticipation of improving conditions among both mines and general industry, E. D. Buliard Co., manufacturers and distributors of mine and industrial safety equipment, have enlarged their facilities at Salt Lake City and Houston.

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, has announced the removal of its Southwestern Branch Office from Houston to Dallas, Tex. Mr. T. P. Burke continues as manager.

A new design of elevator bucket for heavy-duty work, said to be a notable improvement in cast bucket design, is announced by Link-Belt Company, Indianapolis, the last innovation having been the appearance of reinforced lips and reinforced backs. The new bucket, to be known as Style "AAP," is made in all the popular sizes.

An illustrated 144-page catalog has just been completed by Link-Belt Company, on steel chains, in which information on the older chains is brought up to date, and many new and useful sizes are offered for the first time. A copy of the new book, No. 1192, may be had by addressing Link-Belt Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

The "House of Magic," a spectacular section of the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, will be moved to Chicago for the Century of Progress exposition, as the outstanding feature of the G. E. exhibit.

Arrangements have been made whereby Ingersoll-Rand Co., 11 Broadway, New York, has acquired exclusive rights to market SKF drill steel throughout the world. The product is being sold under the trade name IR-SKF.



Sullivan "Stripborer" for Use in Open Pit Coal Mines

A new type of blast hole drill known as the "stripborer" has been developed by engineers of the Sullivan Machinery Company, Chicago. This machine is designed to work from the bottom of an open-pit coal mine where considerable overburden must be removed, or from a bench, drilling holes at any angle.

A drilling head rotates the drill steel and bit in the hole. The drive rod is 14 ft. long with notches every 30 in. By manipulation of suitable inlet and outlet valves, the drive rod is advanced or withdrawn as rapidly as necessary.

The machine is self-propelled and can operate over hard, soft, or uneven ground.

In shale or other soft rock, spiral rods with the screw conveyor welded on are used.

Bits can be attached to the 10-ft. rods with the same type of square pin joint.

Convenient methods of bracing the drilling head are used to relieve the machine of the strain of drilling.

Three of these machines in use in the strip operations of the Enos Coal Mining Company, Oakland City, Ind., are drilling 75-ft. horizontal holes in a soft shale band. An average speed of 300 ft. of 6-in. hole per day has been made, with runs as high as 500 ft. per day per machine. Costs with the "stripborer" are given as less than one-half of previous costs using churn drills in vertical holes. Only about one-half the amount of explosives per yard of overburden is required. There is nothing to prevent this machine from drilling 6-in. holes of from 100 to 200 ft. length.

J. S. Trible, vice president and general manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was elected president of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, to succeed John H. Trumbull, former governor of Connecticut, at the recent annual meeting of the organization.

Following the meeting of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, President F. A. Merrick announced the election of two vice presidents: C. E. Stephens, formerly commercial vice president, with headquarters in New York, was elected vice president; he will remain in New York. N. G. Symonds, formerly commercial vice president at Chicago, was elected vice president in charge of sales. His headquarters will be at the general

offices of the company in East Pittsburgh. According to the announcement, he will report directly to J. S. Trible, vice president and general manager.

A reduction in the fatal-accident rate among employees at coal mines in Colorado during 1931 is shown in one of a uniform series of coal-mine accident studies in the various States in preparation by the Bureau of Mines. From the previous year's fatality rate of 2.31 per million man-hours of employment or exposure to accident hazards, the rate for 1931 was lowered to 1.71. The entire personnel in and about Colorado coal mines worked 1,517,872 man-shifts, the average workday being 8.09 hours. From these figures the average employee worked 1,225 hours during the calendar year; the previous year's average was 1,366 hours per employee.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Page	Page		
Deister Concentrator Co. ....	21	Holmes & Bros., Inc., Robt. ....	4
Electric Controller & Mfg. Co. ....	21	Mine Safety Appliances Co. ....	Inside Front Cover
Ensign-Bickford Co., The. ....	21	Mott Core Drilling Co. ....	23
General Electric Co. ....	Back Cover	Pennsylvania Drilling Co. ....	26
Goodman Mfg. Co. ....	Inside Back Cover	Roberts & Schaefer Co. ....	3
Hercules Powder Co. ....	4	Robinson Ventilating Co. ....	26
Hoffman Bros. Drilling Co. ....	23	Roebling's Sons Co., John A. ....	5

### MINING LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 16)

ment to be made in silver certificates of small denomination. The bullion purchased is to be coined to meet the demand for the redemption of silver certificates and held in the Treasury for that purpose. Redeemed certificates are to be reissued.

#### General Mining Bills

WHILE UNDOUBTEDLY certain bills will be introduced in the early days of the session, the following is a review of the measures now before both Senate and House, and their present status is indicated:

S. 3638; H. R. 9072. To permit an additional 160 or 320 acres of land to be used by mineral lessees or permittees for refining works, mill, tipple, or camp site at an annual rental of 25 cents an acre. (Passed Senate and reported by House Public Lands Committee.)

S. 4509. To suspend annual acreage rentals during suspension of operation and production under the mineral leasing law in the interest of conservation, either by direction of the Interior Department or the assent of lessees. (Passed Senate and reported to House.)

S. 4495. For stock-raising homestead entries on oil and gas lands, but not on oil and oil-shale reserves. (Passed by Senate.)

S. J. Res. 82; H. J. Res. 181. Appropriating \$85,000 for the expenses of the International Geological Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1933. (Passed Senate and reported to House.)

S. 2935 (Davis); H. R. 12681 (Kelly); and H. R. 12916 (Lewis). Bills to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in coal . . . to create a bituminous coal commission; and for other purposes.

H. R. 1098 (Bachmann). Granting consent of Congress for two or more States to enter into compacts for regulation of production of bituminous coal, etc.

There are seven bills pending to provide for a tariff on coal. (A provision was incorporated in the revenue act of 1932 for an excise tax on anthracite coal.)

S. Res. 178. To investigate conditions in the coal fields of Harlan and Bell Counties, Ky.

S. 4616; H. R. 12842 and 12672. Imposing on the consignors of liquid fuel the duty of making monthly reports in certain cases to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and imposing penalties. (S. 4616 passed Senate.)

S. 25. Appropriating for fuel research by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

H. R. 4595. Appropriating for mineral mining investigations of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

S. J. Res. 87 (Steiner). Joint committee on emergency relief to the natural resource industries.

H. R. 6676 (Vinson). Administration of naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves.

H. R. 8636 (Sutphin). Erection of investigation station at New Brunswick, N. J., for U. S. Bureau of Mines.

H. R. 8377 (Carter). Sale and labeling of petroleum products that are imported.

H. R. 5502 (Kelly). Authorizing the manufacture of radium for experimental purposes by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

S. 32 (King); S. 688 (Smoot). Establishment of experiment station at Salt Lake City, Utah, for U. S. Bureau of Mines.

H. R. 180 (Englebright). To exempt from taxation income derived from the mining of gold.

H. R. 12598; S. 3606 (Pittman). To purchase silver by Government and provide for issuance of silver certificates and coinage of American-produced silver. (S. 3606 was reported from committee.)

H. R. J. Res. (McKeown). For an international conference to prevent debasing of silver by governments; and on bimetallism.

Other bills were introduced to provide 20-year mineral leases to school land grants in Idaho; and to add certain

lands to the Navajo Indian reservation in Utah, but providing that 37½ percent of the royalties from oil or gas produced thereon shall be allotted to Utah.

A decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Kentucky states that when a taxpayer wrongfully mines coal from land of another, which fact is not discovered until 1921, when an action for damages caused by the removal is instituted, an amount paid by the taxpayer in 1923 in settlement of a judgment is not deductible from gross income in 1920 as additional cost of coal removed and sold in the latter year.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

OF THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1932.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, as:

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared M. C. Gorton, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the business manager of THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:

Name of publisher, The American Mining Congress, Washington, D. C.

Editor, E. R. Coombes, Washington, D. C.

Business manager, M. C. Gorton, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owners are: The American Mining Congress—corporation, not for profit. No stockholders. President, S. Livingston Mather, Cleveland, Ohio. Secretary, J. F. Callbreath, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

M. C. GORTON,  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1932.

[SEAL] ELSIE L. LEISHEAR,  
Notary Public.

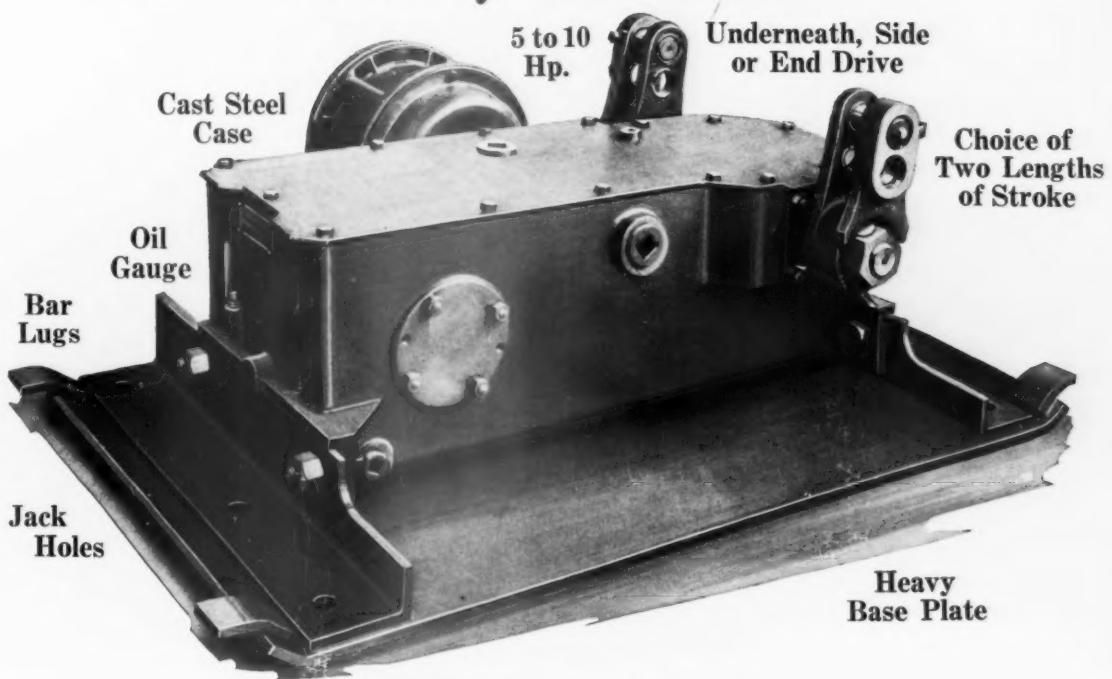
(My commission expires February 9, 1934.)



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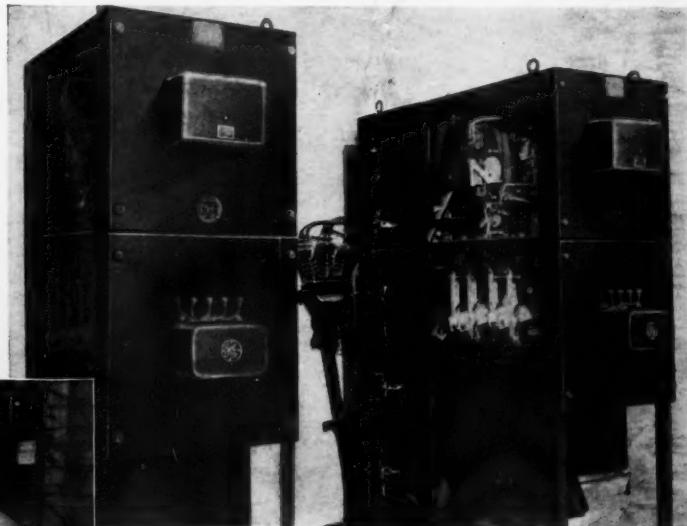
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# How this Mine Saves \$10,000 annually

One of two G-E automatic pump drives installed in the Alpha Shaft of the Consolidated Coppermines Corporation, Kimberly, Nev. These automatic systems have been proved in hundreds of installations. They reduce attention to a minimum; and are more dependable, more "wide awake," and more economical than manually operated pumping stations. (Protective covers have been removed to show control equipment.)



THE Consolidated Coppermines Corporation of Kimberly, Nev., checked up on the old manually operated pump controllers in its Alpha Shaft and found they were not effectively meeting emergency conditions. At a cost of \$8000, new G-E automatic pump controllers were installed.

Now, sudden accumulation of water is handled promptly and efficiently. The human element

with its frequent snap judgment has been entirely eliminated. Gone is the fear of flooding the mine. G-E automatic pump controllers and G-E induction motors are saving this progressive mining corporation \$10,000 annually in operating and maintenance expenses.

Make the investigation of your pump controllers the next step in your cost-reducing program. You, too, may be able to save hundreds of dollars by installing General Electric automatic pump drives. Why not discuss this with a mining specialist in your nearest G-E office, or write to General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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